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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Normans in Sicily; being a Sequel to an Architectural Tour in Normandy. By W. Gally Knight, Esq. M.P. 12mo. pp. 355. London, 1838. Murray.

THE acknowledged taste of the author and his intimate acquaintance with the subject to which this volume is devoted, prepared us for an elegant and instructive work, and one supplying much information relative to that particular branch of the fine arts which, after a careful inspection of Normandy, he journeyed to Sicily further to investigate. But Mr. Knight has exceeded our expectations; for he has prefaced his Architectural Tour by a Historical Notice of the Normans in that Island and the South of Italy, than which we have not read an essay more appropriate as an introduction to the matter in hand, or more generally interesting. This Notice occupies 110 pages, and demands from us also some preliminary remark.

It was in 1003 that Drogo, a Norman chief, returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, landed with about forty companions at Salerno; and was called upon by the people to help them in resisting an attack of Saracen invaders. This led to other arrivals; and Norman stipendiaries were engaged by the various rulers of Salerno, Capua, Monte Cassino, &c., to become their defenders. As might be anticipated, these warlike servants soon aspired to a higher game, and, backed by Lombards, entered into a contest for supremacy with the Greeks. In 1022, they had obtained a firm footing in the Peninsula, and were joined by many of their brethren from France. In 1025, under Bras de Fer, they performed the most gallant exploits in Sicily; and, by the middle of the century, had acquired much territory and risen to sovereign power. We will not follow the fortunes of Bras de Fer's successors in Norman Apulia—his brothers, Drogo, Robert, Hubert, and Humphrey, and, lastly, Roger (their father, Count Tancred de Hauteville, had no fewer than twelve sons); suffice it that, in the spring of 1090, "Roger became master of the last stronghold of the Saracens, twenty-eight years from the time of his first landing at Messina. The conquest of the island being thus concluded, the count liberally distributed rewards amongst those by whom he had been so gallantly assisted. Tancred, the son of William Bras de Fer, became Count of Syracuse; Giordan, Roger's natural son, became Count of Noto; William de Hauteville, Robert de Lucy, and other distinguished Norman captains, received other towns in fief, and the feudal system was established in Sicily. The following year, the indefatigable count, after having assisted his nephew, the Duke of Calabria, to quell a revolt in Apulia, fitted out an expedition, and took the islands of Malta and Gozo. All his objects of territorial aggrandisement were now accomplished. The Norman adventurers who, a few years before, had left France with no inheritance but their swords, were now in possession of more than constitutes the modern kingdom of Naples.

In 1101, the Great Count (as he is usually called by the old writers) fell sick, and died at Melito, lamented by all his subjects,

Normans, Lombards, Greeks, and Saracens. Over the various population by which Sicily was inhabited, he had presided with strict impartiality. All were governed by their own laws; the Greeks, by the Code of Justinian; the Normans, by the Coutumier de Normandie; and the Saracens, by the Koran. In consequence, during the reign of the count all were contented, and all lived harmoniously together. It was not till afterwards that the Saracens discovered they were a conquered people. At this time, four languages were commonly used in Sicily—the Greek, the Latin, the Arabic, and the Norman. All laws and deeds were published in three tongues, and Arabic inscriptions were seen on the reverse of the coins."

From these the mingled antiquities of every kind are to be traced; and we find them very striking in regard to those which belong to architecture. Another quotation from near the close of the essay affords an animated picture; and, while it exhibits the style of the writer, throws a needful light over his future inquiries.

"The moment was now arrived when all the foreboding apprehensions of William II. were about to be realised, and Sicily was to become the scene of a tragedy almost unparalleled in the annals of history. The Emperor Henry VI., apprised of the deaths of Tancred and his eldest son, thought it a convenient opportunity to renew the attack, when only a woman and a child remained to defend the kingdom. Collecting, therefore, an overwhelming force, he traversed Italy, and, on his way through Apulia, rewarding the ferocious Aetnulfus with a rich abbey at Venosa, entered Calabria without opposition. Disaffection and despondency equally smoothed his path. All the towns opened their gates, and all the barons went over to his side. The Salernitans alone, aware that the surrender of the empress would not be forgiven, attempted resistance. Leaving Salerno to be taken and punished by the Marquis of Monterrat, the emperor crossed the straits, was received by the Messinese, acknowledged by Catania, and became master of Syracuse. In the mean time, the unfortunate Sybilla, beholding the universal defection, left Palermo, and retreated, with her son and her three daughters, to the strong castle of Calabellota. Unopposed, the emperor made his triumphal entry into Palermo, was acknowledged King of Sicily, and crowned in the cathedral. He was now in his thirtieth year. His noble presence extorted admiration, and he endeavoured to recommend himself to his new subjects by the affability of his manners; but there was something both in the manner and the looks that had an air of constraint. His object now was to get the son of Tancred into his power, and, with this view, he offered Sybilla the county of Lecce, and the principality of Tarento for her son, on his formal resignation of all further pretensions to the crown. The helpless widow, having no alternative, accepted these conditions. But no sooner had she returned to Palermo than the emperor, regardless of his oath and his agreements, threw the family of Tancred into prison, declaring that, as the Em-

press Constantia's right commenced with the death of William II., all those who had acknowledged Tancred were rebels and traitors; but that he should content himself with the imprisonment of Sybilla and her children, of the Archbishop of Salerno, the Bishop of Trani, and one or two more of Tancred's most devoted adherents. Soon after this, leaving the Bishop of Hildesheim as the Viceroy of Sicily, the emperor returned to Germany, taking with him his unfortunate captives, and 150 mule-loads of gold and silver vessels, precious stones, and treasure, found in the palace of Palermo. The exorbitant exactions of the Bishop of Hildesheim soon acquainted the Sicilians with the bitterness of foreign dominion; and, in a few months, intelligence arrived that the merciless emperor had deprived the son of Tancred of his eyes, and caused him to be mutilated in the most barbarous manner. This was too much to be patiently endured. The Sicilian barons were loud in their expressions of indignation, and took council together how to relieve their country from the German yoke. The tyrant, receiving intelligence of these proceedings, breathed nothing but revenge, and, returning to Sicily, gave loose to the true ferocity of his nature. Neither rank nor age was spared, and the most illustrious barons of Sicily perished in the midst of all the tortures that steel and flame could inflict. But Henry had no long enjoyment of his sanguinary triumph. Unappalled or desperate, the inhabitants of Castro Giovanni, encouraged by William, the monk, remained in open revolt. The emperor went in person to reduce them to obedience; but, assisted by the natural strength of their position, they made so gallant a resistance that he was compelled to raise the siege. Henry's blood was so heated by his wrath, and his exertions under a burning sun, that he was seized with a violent fever, which terminated his existence at Messina, on the 28th of September, 1197. The Empress Constantia, who, during the minority of her son Frederick, was left regent of the kingdom, gave an immediate proof of the pain which her husband's barbarous treatment of her relations and countrymen must have occasioned her, by ordering all the Germans to leave the island; and, repairing, with her son Frederick, then only two years old, to Palermo, by her presence and her kindness consoled and soothed the feelings of the Sicilians. She died the following year, but Frederick was brought up at Palermo, and acquired an attachment for Sicily which he ever retained. It does not come within the limits of this work to attempt the history of the Emperor Frederick II., the most remarkable man of the age in which he lived; the warrior, the troubadour, the philosopher; who, inferior to none of his predecessors in the field, took advantage of every interval of repose to improve the laws and institutions of his kingdom, and to soften the nature and refine the manners of his vassals by the cultivation of letters and the encouragement of the arts. Both in his external appearance, and in the character of his mind, he united cheerfulness with greatness. There was a radiance in his eye that inspired affection, and a majesty in the expression of his countenance that commanded respect. Fulfilling all

the duties of his station, he was glad, when he could, to forget the burdens of empire, to enjoy as well as to reign. He was keenly alive to the charms of beauty; he delighted in the sports of the field; but literary pursuits were his chief relaxation. He spoke six languages with fluency; the Norman, the German, the Saracenic, the Greek, the Latin, and the Italian. His happiest hours were passed in the palace of Palermo, to adorn which he ransacked the East and the West. In its gardens were seen the plants, birds, and beasts of every clime; and in its neighbourhood he pursued his favourite amusement of hawking, without restraint. It was in that palace that he collected around him a society of poets and men of letters—superintended the translation of learned works, and, by his own example, encouraged the bards of romance. It was in this academy, and under Frederick's fostering care, that the Sicilian language was reduced into form, and articulated the first accents of the Italian muse.*

We now, however, come to Mr. Knight's tour, accompanied by an architect, to confirm his judgments; and his opening words are a poetic landscape.

"On the 23d of August, 1836, we left Naples for Messina, on board the 'Nettuno,' a remarkably fine steamer, of 120 horse power. Passing between the grand cliffs of Capri and the promontory of Campanella, we stood across the gulf of Salerno, but at too great a distance from the coast to discern the temples of Paestum. The day closed with a magnificent sunset; a globe of fire sunk into the sea, and all was night; then came the nearly full moon, lighting up the quiet ocean with her silver beams. We went over the side of the vessel to watch the phosphoric gleams on the waves, wherever the waters were disturbed. Every ripple was edged with gold, and circles of fire glided away from beneath the steamer's paddles, and were seen floating at a considerable distance."

The grandeur of nature is a fitting introduction to the triumphs of art. Our countryman landed at Messina, and thence went to Syracuse, where (August 27) we shall select our first extracts.

"No spot which I ever beheld ever illustrated the transitory nature of earthly things more strongly than modern Syracuse. Historians have distinctly described the vast magnitude of the ancient city. Enough vestiges remain to confirm the truth of their statements. The harbour is still in existence, which originally made Syracuse the emporium of the world; but the harbour only contains a few fishing-boats and speronaras, and the Syracuse which now exists is but the wreck and mockery of departed greatness. You cast your eyes on the rising ground at the upper end of the harbour. Where is Neapolis? Where is Tyche? Where Achradina? There they assuredly stood; but what is now there? Absolutely nothing! On the other side of the bay you distinguish the Doric shafts of the temple of Jupiter Olympicus; the very temple which contained the statue from which Dionysius the elder purloined the mantle of gold. How deep into the past do these remembrancers carry your thoughts! Modern Syracuse is confined to the small peninsula on which formerly stood that portion of the ancient city which was

* His successor and illegitimate son, Manfred, was sore pressed in defence of the passage of Garigliano by Charles of Anjou; and Mr. Knight relates that "he sent an embassy to expostulate with Charles and offer propositions of peace. But the only reply which Charles returned to these ambassadors was, 'Tell the Sultan of Nicosia, that either he shall send me to Paradise or I will send him to hell;' and he immediately began his march."

called Ortygia—as if London were reduced to the Tower and Tower-hill, or Paris to the island in the middle of the Seine. The neck of land which unites the peninsula to the coast divides the larger from the smaller harbour."

"We traversed the entire length of what was Syracuse, as it might be setting out from Shoreditch to go by the Strand to Westminster, traversing a space that was once no less crowded with houses and thronged with men. The whole is now a rocky common, only frequented by a few sheep and goats; nothing to remind you of the past, except the grooves here and there worn by the chariot-wheels in the rock, indented lines, that trace the foundations of houses,* and the occasional gurgling of water, when you hit upon the course of the stream which is brought by the aqueduct. Here and there, in the wide extent, are a few patches of cultivation, and one or two modern farms, but nothing ancient; and you puzzle your brains to conceive what can have become of the temples and the palaces, the vast piles of marble and stone, the materials, the very dust, of the London of antiquity."

The little river Anopus here is the only spot in Europe where the papyrus grows wild. It is "a gigantic rush, shooting up to the height of a man. It grows in bunches, and each of its naked stems terminates in brown tufts, which are its flowers.† The stem supplies the membrane on which the ancients used to write. It is slit into the thinnest possible slices, which are easily glued together, and, after having remained under any heavy pressure till perfectly dry, are in a fit state for retaining impressions."

An excursion to Calabria affords us little food for observation; and we return to Messina, where the author sums up.

"We have now completed the survey of the eastern side of Sicily; and the result of the observations which we have made, up to this time, is, that the Normans, upon their first arrival, in this part of the island at least, continued to build in the Romanesque, or round style, but appear to have, at a very early period, exchanged it for a sort of pointed style, which, in many respects, differs from the pointed style of the north, but which, having once been adopted, was ever after retained."

Palermo succeeds; and a lively narrative conveys to us a sufficient knowledge of its principal architectural features, and even their details. Mr. Knight then says, in conclusion,—

"Having stated the facts with which I became acquainted in Sicily, let us now put them together, and see to what conclusions they collectively lead. In the first place, it appears that in Sicily the Normans adopted a style of architecture totally different, not only from that which they employed in France and England, but equally remote from that which they employed in Calabria. In Calabria, as in France and England, the Normans appear never to have departed from the round, or Romanesque style. The earthquakes which have, at different times, made such havoc in the southern provinces of the peninsula, adding another and more terrible element of destruction to the usual effects of war and time, have left us very few genuine works of the Normans in the kingdom of Naples: but the fragments of the Abbey of the Holy Trinity, at the ancient Mileto, testify a studious endeavour to imitate the works of the Romans; and the church of San Nicholò at Bari, built

with the assistance of Count Roger, and consecrated twelve years before his death (in 1089), affords a proof that, in Calabria, the round style was not discarded. Indeed, it is much to be doubted whether any instance of the pointed style can be found in Calabria earlier than the time of the Emperor Frederick II. It further appears, from the example of the Cathedral of Messina, the remnants of the original church at Trina, the door of Santo Carcere, at Catania, and other Norman works in that part of Sicily, that (probably from the vicinity to Calabria) the round style was at first employed by the Normans in the eastern parts of Sicily, and kept its footing for some time. At the same time, it is equally clear that, at and near Palermo, the Normans, from the moment the conquest was achieved, employed a style totally different from the style which they had employed any where else, totally different from any style which had, up to that time, been employed by any nation of Europe; and that, having once adopted this style, they ever after adhered to it in Sicily."

We are sorry we cannot follow the author so closely and clearly as we could wish; but, in the absence of the plates (either as yet unpublished, or published in a separate form which we have not seen), it is impossible for us to enter into particulars, no matter how interesting to the architectural antiquary. The following selections are all we can contribute to the better understanding of the inquiry.

"Having seen that the Sicilian Normans employed the pointed style, and that they adopted it from the Saracens, we must not exactly leave the matter there. How came the Saracens of Sicily by it? Was it invented by them, or for them, in Sicily? or did they bring it with them? Sicily, at the time of the Saracenic invasion, was exclusively occupied, and had for centuries been occupied, by the descendants of Greeks and Romans, who, when left to themselves, invariably adhered to as close an imitation of the Roman style as the state of the arts enabled them to accomplish. It was not in Sicily, therefore, that the pointed arch would be found by the Saracens. Was it invented there? Let us cast a glance over the countries from whence the conquerors came, and see whether in them we shall not find the answer to this question. Sicily was conquered by the Saracens in 832. By that time the Arabs had extended their empire over Persia, Syria, Egypt, Africa Proper, and Spain, and wherever they went had become great builders. Bagdad, Fez, and Morocco, were already splendid cities. Abdalrahman had already built his palace at Cordova, and several hundred mosques had been raised in different parts of the Mahomedan empire. The Arabs, therefore, had already had a considerable practice in architecture, and were likely to have acquired a predilection for some particular forms. Without precise information, as we are, with respect to the style which they habitually employed at that remote period, let us observe what style they did employ at the nearest period to the moment in question of which any monuments exist. The earliest Saracenic buildings of which the date is accurately known, are to be found in Cairo. The Nilometer was rebuilt where it now stands, and, as it now appears, by Motawukel, tenth khalif of the Abbassides, in 859. The mosque of Teyloun was built in 879; and the mosque of Hakem, in 1003. The dates are recorded in Coptic inscriptions, still existing in the walls of the buildings; and in all these buildings the pointed arch appears."

* These traces shew that the private houses were on the same small scale as those existing at Pompeii.

† See, in our *Varieties*, the notice of the South London Floricultural Exhibition.

In Spain, the oldest Saracenic arches, though "slightly pointed to the eye, are all on the pointed principle; that is to say, arches not struck from one centre, like the round arch, but invariably struck from two or more centres.

"Upon the whole, then, it appears that the pointed arch came from Africa to Sicily; but how did it find its way, at a later period, into northern France and Germany—the countries, of the continent of Europe, in which it first made its appearance? We might have expected to have found it first in Normandy, as intercourse was constantly kept up between what may be called the mother country and the Sicilian colony; but, I have shewn, in a former volume, that the pointed arch did not appear in Normandy so soon as it appeared in other parts of northern France."

There are some brief points which may be new to many readers, and, therefore, we copy them in conclusion.

"From Catapan, which means, 'over every thing,' is derived captain. You see the progress of the change in the name of the Apulian province of Capitanata, which, as Leo Ostiensis observes, should have been called Capatanata."

"The title of admiral is of Saracenic extraction. It comes from the Arabic word *Amir*, which was the title given by the Saracens to military commanders, whether by sea or by land. *Amir* became, in Greek, *Ἀμύρ*; in Latin, *Amiras*; from whence the transition to admiral is easy enough."

In La Marlorana, Palermo, a "mosaic represents a colossal figure of the Saviour placing the crown on the head of King Roger;" and over his head "appears, in Greek characters, *Ῥαζ*, a curious jumble of languages."

Where the malaria prevails, Mr. Knight states—

"If you keep awake, the malaria seldom lays hold of you; but if you sleep, for ever so short a time, you seldom escape."

We have now only to add, that we have glanced at the mine, which it will be well for every dilettante and amateur to explore, in Mr. Knight's most pleasant volume.

The Shajrat ul Atrak, or Genealogical Tree of the Turks and Tatars. Translated and abridged by Colonel Miles. 8vo. pp. 383. London, 1838. Allen and Co.

THE traditions of one of the most numerous families of the earth, and drawn from the most ancient periods of recorded time, cannot fail to offer matter of great interest and value to the reflecting mind. Creation itself is involved in the inquiry; and the fate of the first of mankind, the increase of the human race, the origin of religion and of government, separation and dispersion, the growth of nations, the various causes which led to, and circumstances which attended, the diffusion of man over the whole habitable globe, and all those subsequent and mighty changes which have occurred to make the world what it is, display their earliest aspects in such volumes of legendary lore. By comparing the myths of one country with that of another; by striking on the roots of their several languages; and by following even the fables handed down from generation to generation among the different people who have covered the face of nature from Indus to the Pole, it is to be discovered all that can be learned of the primal state of things, and progress of our progenitors from the beginning until now; and few contributions could be made to such investigation more curious than that which the present volume offers. It is a strange history

which appears, as Colonel Miles informs us, to have been copied and abridged from a work on Toorkish, or Moghool tradition, written by order of Alugh Beg Mirza; and he adds,

"The merit of this work is said to consist chiefly in the details it gives of the life and conquests of Chungeez Khan and his descendants. I shall not presume to decide; but I, perhaps, may be allowed to say, as my opinion, that it contains, besides, many valuable historical documents."

Previous to the conquests of Chungeez Khan, "Moghoolistan, or the territory of the Moghools, is a wide tract on the western frontier of China, extending, on a rough estimate, from the 30th degree of north latitude to about the 48th, and from the 108th degree east longitude to the 128th." Chungeez vanquished prodigious regions; "within a short period his victorious legions were employed in Russia, in Hindustan, and in China; and, as I have said before, Moghools, or Tatars of his tribe and family, actually reign at Constantinople, Delhi, and Pekin; in fact, I believe no greater king ever existed, whether we refer to the number and importance of his victories, the extent of his conquests and dominions, or the time they have remained under the government of his race." But we proceed to our author, who remarks, "to explain satisfactorily the confusion which reigns in the terms Tatar, Moghool, and Turk, is certainly difficult; but it may be useful to state, that the Persian and European historians confound the two former, although, by this history, they are separate tribes, whereas, in their own country, they are all called Toork. The Moghools, or Monghuls, the Manchus, or Manchours, and the Jugatai, or Chugatai Tatars, as they are diversely called, are considered, by some authors, as different tribes; I believe, however, they will be found all Moghools, and, at the same time, Toorks. But a more convincing proof that they are all the same, will perhaps be found in the language they speak—the Toorki, which, allowing for some difference of dialect, is spoken from the Bosphorus to the wall of China. The author of this history affects to consider the Russians, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Alans, Kirayuts, or Croats, and Poles, as branches of the Toork, or Tatar family, they being the children of Slav, Koomari, or Gomer, and Roos, the sons of Japhet. More modern authors, however, go much further, and say that the greater part of Europe and Asia was peopled by these same Moghools, or Tatars.

From these summary notices of the Toorkish family, which are parts of Colonel Miles's Introduction, we advance to the curious text of the original author, who opens with a statement worthy the attention of our great geologists:—

"It has (he declares) reached us by tradition, that after the creation of the world, a period the length of which is only known to God and his prophets, God willed the creation from earth of Adam, and that he should be invested with the honorary dress of his lieutenancy: 'Of a truth I have appointed myself a lieutenant on the earth'—these words attest the verity of this; and, consequently, the angel Gabriel was sent to the earth, to collect a little moist mould, or clay, to form the pure body of Adam, from that place on which the holy Kaaba now stands. When Gabriel arrived on the surface of the earth, and attempted to take a handful, the Earth adured him, in the name of the Creator of the heavens and the angels, to desist; for, said the Earth, some unworthy creature may be formed of my clay, and, on his

account, I may fall under the displeasure of the Almighty. Gabriel, therefore, returned and reported the adoration and affliction of the Earth, and his pity on her, to the Almighty, who next appointed the angel Michael to this office. The Earth, on his descent, renewed her complaints, and adured him not to take any portion of her substance: he accordingly desisted and returned. God then directed the angel Israfeel to proceed; but as the Earth still continued her adorations, he also returned: and the fourth time Azrael* was sent. The Earth attempted to prevent Azrael from performing his office; but he disregarded her adorations, and said, the commands of the Most High are superior to thy oaths and imprecations. He then collected a handful of mould from every part of the earth, moist and dry, white and black, loose and bound, salt, sweet, and sour. To the number of every individual of mankind he took a little earth; and the grave of every one will be in the place whence he took the earth of which each was formed."

Proceeding in mythology and cosmogony, we are told, "The handful of earth was taken by Azrael to the garden of Eden, and there moistened or kneaded with the waters of Tushim; and it was made known by Azrael to all the angels and inhabitants of Paradise, that the light of Mahummudaniam was deposited, with the waters of Tushim, in the clay of Adam; and also that the sole object in creating Adam was to provide for the future mission of Mahummud, whose head is ornamented with the crown of ———. When Azrael had performed all his duties, the Almighty appointed him to receive the souls of departed men; and, by the command of God, the rain of compassion and mercy fell on the clay of Adam forty days and forty nights: 'I kneaded the clay of Adam forty mornings, or days.' The form of man was given to him by the hand of power, and God breathed life into him—'with my breath I have inspired him'; and from that he received his intelligence or reason, as is written fully in the 'Muttuwul.' Some traditions say, that the head of Adam, when he was first formed, reached the clouds; and they also say that Adam (who is otherwise called the Father of Mankind, and *Sufh-ullah*) was so named because his body was formed from the surface or covering of the earth; and some say it was because his colour was red, or that of wheat; for wheat is called *oodmeh* in Arabic. A few say it was because Adam was formed of earth and water. But whatever the derivation, God manifested his power in his creation; for, without the medium of speech, he taught Adam the names of all the things on the surface of the earth: 'He taught Adam the names of all things.' All the angels, therefore, acknowledged Adam's intelligence and excellence, and bent the knee to him, except Iblis, and he refused, as the following words establish: 'Kneel to Adam; and they all knelt except Iblis, and he was of the genii, and disobeyed the commands of his Lord.'"

"God then placed Adam in the garden of Eden, and created Eve from his left side while he was between sleeping and waking. By many he is said to have been forbidden to eat wheat; by Abdalla, the son of Abas, grapes; and by others, figs. Iblis being cursed for refusing to kneel to Adam ('of a truth my curse shall be upon thee to the day of resurrection'), and seeing that for one crime he had forfeited all the merit of his former obedience, departed

* The angel of death.

† A treatise on Theology, by Jin Hajah.

in mortal enmity to Adam, and determined to do him any injury in his power. Now Adam was in Paradise, and Iblis could not enter there. At length, however, as is detailed in history and tradition, by art and the assistance of a peacock, stationed on the walls of Paradise as a sentinel, and a serpent, the guard at one of the gates, he did enter. After this, Iblis first deceived Eve, and made her eat of the forbidden fruit, and she induced Adam to eat also. As soon as they had done this, the heavenly covering fell from their bodies, and they became naked; they, therefore, took leaves of the fig-tree to hide their nakedness. These five individuals were then expelled Paradise by God's command. It is said that Adam and Eve were not suffered to remain more than three hours after their transgression; also that, on Friday, the 5th or 9th of the month Nisan, at the seventh hour of the day, Adam descended or fell on a mountain of Serindeep (Ceylon), in Hindostan; Eve descended at Jidda, a town on the sea-side, near Mecca; the peacock fell in Hindostan; the serpent at Isfahan; and Iblis at Summan, or Sumnath. It is also related, that it was after Adam fell on the earth that his beard grew. He remained one hundred years in Serindeep, in prayer and great affliction; and from the tears he shed sprang up pepper, cardamums, cinnamon, &c., and those spices are benefits derived from him. After one hundred years had expired, on the Ashoorah, or 10th Mohurram, his repentance was accepted before God.

After this, he joins Eve at Urfat, on his way to Mecca; and we learn,—

"Adam and Eve made the *towwaf*, or circuit of the Kaaba, and then returned towards Hind. It is said that Eve, after this, whenever she had children, had twins, a son and a daughter; and that Adam, by God's command, gave the son of one birth to the daughter of another, that there might be some distinction between them. When Cain and his twin-sister, Ikleema, were born, Cain, on account of her beauty, was desirous to possess her; Adam, however, gave her to Abel, and a quarrel arose between them in consequence. Adam, therefore, desired them to sacrifice to the Most High, and said he would give Ikleema to him whose sacrifice was accepted. They accordingly took each a goat to the top of a mountain, and fire from heaven consumed that of Abel; Adam, therefore, gave Ikleema to him. Cain, now entertaining a violent hatred to Abel, struck him on the head with a stone while he was asleep, and killed him. It is related that Cain, for a long time, not knowing what to do with the body of Abel, carried it about with him, till one day he arrived at a place where two ravens were fighting; and one being killed, the living one hid him beneath the earth—this taught Cain to bury his brother. Until this period, Adam did not know what death was; but when he became aware of its nature, he cried bitterly, and in his grief composed certain verses in the Syriac language; and the learned have translated them into the Arabic verses, 'Death will change and destroy cities and those governing them, and disfigure the face of the earth. It will change every thing possessing colour or nourishment, and even the divine countenance is naught but corruption. Returned to me is my grief for my son Abel. He is slain, and is now enclosed in his narrow grave.' Iblis, after this, persuaded Cain that fire was displeased

with him, because he did not prostrate himself before it; that if he did, fire would be satisfied, and his sacrifice burn. These words threw Cain into doubt and perplexity, and he at length offered his adoration to fire. Murder and fire-worship are, therefore, derived from him: whoever, consequently, commits these crimes hereafter, one register of them will be entered against Cain, and one against the perpetrator, and at the last day they will receive appropriate punishment.

It is related that the angel Gabriel, after the fall of Adam, taught him the blacksmith's trade, that he might be able to form the implements used in husbandry, and that he might till the ground. He next formed tools for weaving; and of his own children Adam taught Seth, who was born singly, the weaver's trade. Adam and Eve had forty-one children, twenty-one sons and twenty daughters; from these sprang forty thousand *isbat*, families or tribes."

The traditions respecting Noah and his sons, and the derivation of the Moghools from Japhet, extend to such length that we must refer our readers to the Shajrat ul Atrak for them; and, indeed, we must dismiss Chungeez Khan and his descendants, their wars, victories, and reverses, with nearly as slight a regard. The slaughters committed by the terrible conqueror may be imagined from the following, when he had subdued Khorasan and Tongut:

"There is a tradition among the Moghools, that, when a hundred thousand men are killed, one of the dead stands upright to denote that number; and their writers assert, that in this battle three men were found standing in this manner: the author modestly adds, **عند الله**."

There seems to be a discrepancy in the account of his age at the time of his death. The text says, "It is related by the best historians, that Chungeez Khan was seventy-three years old when he died; that he was forty-nine when he ascended the throne; and that he reigned twenty-nine years." This would make him seventy-eight, not seventy-three.

We conclude, as he did his hundred battles, with the issue of his encounter with the Conqueror of all:

"He addressed himself to the descendants of the Noyauus, and then to all his family indiscriminately, exhorting them to preserve concord and brotherly love to each other—to keep his death a secret; and he lastly enjoined them to put Shidurkoon to death whenever they might lay hold on him, that their authority might be securely established. Chungeez Khan then closed his eyes, and soon after breathed his last: his death, however, was studiously concealed by all his family, who, although immersed in grief, preserved smiling countenances to their dependants."

"The family of Chungeez Khan observed his directions to keep his death secret so punctually, that, until the arrival of Shidurkoon to make his submission, no appearance whatever of mourning or sorrow was manifested in his court. When Shidurkoon left the city of Artakia, in the hope the assurances which had been given him by Chungeez Khan would be observed, the ameer and Noyauus who accompanied him treated him with every respect and attention, and pretended to escort him to meet Chungeez Khan; when, however, they arrived at a small distance from the camp of the Moghools, a body of troops, which had been kept ready to put him and his adherents to death, arrived and massacred the whole of them, sending them, as the historian, with his usual

liberality, says, to offer their homage to Chungeez Khan in the infernal regions: the Moghools after this immediately despatched a body of troops, and plundered the city of Artakia, and carried off the inhabitants to Moghoolistan as slaves. On the arrival of Chungeez Khan's family in Moghoolistan, they buried the body of Chungeez Khan at the foot of a favourite tree, under the shade of which he was accustomed to sit when out hunting, and which he had directed should be his place of burial. He also directed that a mausoleum of magnet, or loadstone, might be made, and that his body should be placed in it in a coffin of steel. It is related, that when his children had constructed the mausoleum and placed the coffin therein, as he directed, the latter became suddenly attracted on all sides, and remained suspended in the air. His family then caused the vicinity to be forbidden (*koork*), or laid waste; and now the mausoleum is in the midst of a thick forest, through which there is only one narrow path. It is said that some *kafirs* (infidels) have taken up their abode in this place, and that a devil at times enters the coffin, and gives responses to such questions as are proposed to him. These the hearers look upon as oracles; and the *kafirs*, who are the attendants or priests there, and who worship this coffin, conform to these pretended oracles, and increase infidelity by their promulgation: the infidels consider this tomb as the house of God. There is no other road than that described to this mausoleum, from the thickness of the forest surrounding it. Some modern historians say, that Chungeez Khan was born when the sun was in the sign Libra; and as that sign is esteemed influential on the atmosphere, for that reason the learned in the religion of Mani (the Manicheans) directed that the body of Chungeez Khan should be suspended in the air on a cross. The sons of Chungeez Khan, however, refused to offer such an indignity to the body of their father; and, therefore, to avoid such an exposure, the Manicheans formed the mausoleum of loadstone as above described. The sons of Chungeez Khan and the Noyauus were much pleased at the ingenuity of the undertaking, it being such as was never before attempted."

Essays on Natural History, chiefly Ornithology.

By Charles Waterton, Esq., author of "Wanderings in South America." With an Autobiography of the Author, and a View of Walton Hall. 12mo. pp. 312. London, 1838. Longman and Co.

Of all the natural history in this volume, the most amusing is the natural history of its author, by his own hand. Autobiography is almost always entertaining, but that of Mr. Waterton is pre-eminently so. During his residence in Demerara, he says:—

"I had several adventures during the time that the estates were under my charge. Perhaps, it will be well to recount them here: they will tend to enliven a little this dull attempt on my part at autobiography; or, more properly speaking, an attempt to amuse the reader of these Essays at my own cost, should my memoirs fall into the hands of a surly critic."

Now, we are not of the genus surly critics, yet we cannot see the possibility of going through this paper, without falling into the cayman trap the writer has laid for us. In truth, he is a wag; and all the drollery of his wild man of the woods, whose portrait was prefixed to the "Wanderings," and which afforded some fun to the readers of the *Literary*

* Our poetical friend, Lieut. Johns, must have been inspired by this (an inspiration, we fancy, hidden from himself) when he penned the lines on the Raven, in No. 1104 of the *Literary Gazette*.—*Ed. Lit. Gaz.*

Gazette long ago is here let out. It was, as we guessed, a pleasant hoax.

"I had (our humourist now confesses) spent many years in trying to improve the very defective process universally followed in preparing specimens for museums. The reader will see, by the letter signed Lushington, that I was sentenced to pay pretty handsomely for my exertions. Stung with vexation at the unexpected contents of that peremptory letter, and annoyed at the detention of my collection, I determined not to communicate to the public the discovery which I had made of preparing specimens upon scientific principles; but, in order to shew what I had done, I placed the nondescript in the 'Wanderings,' hoping that its appearance would stimulate to investigation those who are interested in museums. Should there be any expression in the 'Wanderings,' by which the reader may be led to imagine that I wish to pass off this extraordinary thing either for the head and shoulders of a man, 'as homini sublime;' or for those of an ape, 'Simia,—quam similia, turpissima bestia, nobis;' it is my earnest desire that the said expression may be considered null and void. I have no wish, whatever, that the nondescript should pass for any other thing than that which the reader himself should wish it to pass for. Not considering myself pledged to tell its story, I leave it to the reader to say what it is, or what it is not."

Ah, Master Waterton, thou art a comical fellow; and, as we pursue thy narrative, it is likely to prove it more and more. At the age of fifty-five (the old joker assures us),—

"In fact, I feel as though I were not more than thirty years old. I am quite free from all rheumatic pains, and am so supple in the joints that I can climb a tree with the utmost facility. I stand six feet high, all but half an inch. On looking at myself in the glass, I can see at once that my face is any thing but comely: continual exposure to the sun, and to the rains of the tropics, has furrowed it in places, and given it a tint which neither Rowland's Kalydor, nor all the cosmetics on B. Linda's toilette, would ever be able to remove. My hair, which I wear very short, was once of a shade betwixt brown and black: it has now the appearance as though it had passed the night exposed to a November hoar frost. I cannot boast of any great strength of arm; but my legs, probably by much walking, and by frequently ascending trees, have acquired vast muscular power: so that, on taking a view of me from top to toe, you would say that the upper part of Tithonus has been placed upon the lower part of Ajax. Or, to speak zoologically, were I exhibited for show at a horse-fair, some learned jockey would exclaim, 'He is half Rosinante, half Bucephalus!'"

What is the Yankee phrase to this? "Half horse and half alligator"—pooh! Mr. W. next declines his race, which is, certainly, one of high antiquity and honour in the land; but, their attachment to the Romish religion (a zeal, as we shall see presently, which does not seem to be lessened in their present representative), and their loyal principles in evil times, reduced them and their possessions from a great to a reduced rank in the commonwealth.

"The cause of our disasters (says Mr. W.) was briefly this:—The king fell scandalously in love with a buxom lass, and he wished to make her his lawful wife, notwithstanding that his most virtuous queen was still alive. Having applied to the head of the Church for a divorce, his request was not complied with; although Martin Luther, the apostate friar and

creed-reformer, had allowed the Margrave of Hesse to have two wives at one and the same time. Upon this refusal, our royal goat became exceedingly mischievous: '*Audax omnia perpetuit per vetitum nefas.*' Having caused himself to be made head of the church, he suppressed all the monasteries, and squandered their revenues amongst gamesters, harlots, mountebanks, and apostates. The poor, by his villanies, were reduced to great misery, and they took to evil ways in order to keep body and soul together. During this merciless reign, seventy-two thousand of them were hanged for thieving. In good Queen Mary's days there was a short tide of flood in our favour; and Thomas Waterton, of Walton Hall, was High Sheriff of York. This was the last public commission held by our family."

Times (he continues) are better for us now: but I, individually, am not much better for the change; for I will never take Sir Robert Peel's oath. In framing that abominable oath, I don't believe that Sir Robert cared one fig's end whether the soul of a Catholic went up, after death, to the King of Brightness, or descended to the king of brimstone: his only aim seems to have been to secure to the church by law established, the full possession of the loaves and fishes. But, as I have a vehement inclination to make a grab at those loaves and fishes, in order to distribute a large proportion of them to the poor of Great Britain, who have an undoubted claim to it, I do not intend to have my hands tied behind me: hence my positive refusal to swallow Sir Robert Peel's oath."

The writer was educated at the Jesuits' College, Stonyhurst; and he pays a warm tribute to their sedulous care and virtues. Among other things, they led him to make a vow never to taste wine or spirituous liquors; and he afterwards added beer and fermented drinks to the exclusion. He ought to be president of all the temperance and tee-total societies. But, to return to Romanism, Mr. W. tells the world, very frankly:—

"It had been the object of those in power to tempt us to deviate into their new road, which they said would lead to heaven; but we were quite satisfied with the old beaten path; so that the threats, and the allurements, and the cruel enactments of our would-be seducers were of no avail; saving that we were brought down from our once high estate, and rendered very small (and are yet very small) in the eyes of our fellow-subjects. But, every dog has his day: To-day for thee, to-morrow for me, as Sancho Panza says."

Again:—"I beg to draw the attention of their reverences to the following ode, which I composed some few years ago, expressly for the 5th of November, most appropriately termed Cecil's Holiday. In it their reverences cannot fail to observe that my mode of dealing with our adversaries differs very widely from that adopted by their old friend Guy, the detonator."

Ode.

Pro his oro, qui elegerunt
Falsam fidem, et fregerunt
Quam Majores docuerunt.
Et qui, fracto Dei altare,
Ausi loco ejus dare
Mensam, que non potest stare.
Qui, et oves occiderunt,
Atque collo suspendebant
Duces gregis qui manebant.
Caput fidei qui fecerunt
Regem; opes et dederunt
Illis, qui nil meruerunt.

* "I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment within this realm." &c. (See Sir Robert Peel's Oath.)

Animabus, qui suorum
Preces negant defunctorum;
Neque cunctis Angelorum
Colunt. Pro his oro quoque,
Qui Calvinus, Lutherusque
Credunt, Joan-Southcoteque.
Habeant hi clarum lucem,
Ut amissam cernant crucem,
Et agnoscant Papam ducentem.
Tum pax undique florebit,
Neque erit qui lugebit,
Aut Guy-fauxi vim timebit.

Translation.

I pray for those who now have got
A creed infected with the rot,
And wickedly have set at naught
That which our ancestors had taught.

I pray for those who, having thrust
Our holy altars in the dust,
Defiled the places where they stood
With crazy tables formed of wood.

I pray for those who, having slain
Our flocks that grazed the peaceful plain,
Did force their pastoral defenders
Into Jack Ketch's hemp suspenders.

I also pray for those who made
A tyrant king the Church's head;
And let him waste our sacred treasures,
'Mid rogues and knaves, in filthy pleasures.

I pray for those who have a dread
Of supplications for the dead,
And never offer up a prayer
For their good Angel-guardian's care.

Again for those I often pray,
Who tread in Luther's crooked way;
Or Calvin trust, or seek salvation
In Mrs. Southcote's proclamation.

May these a steady light obtain,
To find the long-lost cross again;
And place their faith, and future hope,
Under the guidance of the Pope.

Then peace will flourish all around,
And none in sorrow shall be found;
Nor need we fear a repetition
Of Guy's unlucky expedition."

When I reflect that the faith of my ancestors has been most cruelly assailed for centuries, by every man in power, from the prime minister of England down to the county magistrate; when I see it rising again triumphant in every part of the empire; and when I observe multitudes, in every rank of life, returning to its consoling communion, I call to mind, with infinite delight, those beautiful verses of Dryden:—

"A milk-white hind, immortal and unchang'd,
Fed on the lawns, and in the forests rang'd," &c.

Among other accomplishments acquired from the Jesuits, a facility of Latin quotation is very prominent in this autobiography. It runs at the rate of about one in each page, and is often droll enough. *Ex. gr.* :—

"I went into the large square at Bruges to see the Belgians engage their enemies. As the balls whistled on all sides, I thought I might as well live to see the row another day; so, observing a door half open, I felt much inclined to get under cover; but, just as I arrived at the threshold, a fat old dame shut the door full in my face. Thank you, old lady, said I: '*Felix quam faciunt aliena pericula cautam.*'"

To which the old lady made no reply, either in Dutch, Latin, or Greek.

Mr. M. was in Malaga for a year before he went to Demerara, and there, like Major Longbow, exclaiming "'Pon my soul, 'tis true," tells the following tale.

"Whilst we were wending our way up the river, an accident happened of a somewhat singular nature. There was a large labarri snake coiled up in a bush, which was close to us. I fired at it, and wounded it so severely that it could not escape. Being wishful to dissect it, I reached over into the bush, with the intention to seize it by the throat, and convey it on board. The Spaniard at the tiller, on seeing this, took the alarm, and immediately put his helm aport. This forced the vessel's head to the stream, and I was left hanging to the bush with the snake close to me, not having

been able to recover my balance as the vessel veered from the land. I kept firm hold of the branch to which I was clinging, and was three times over head in the water below, presenting an easy prey to an alligator that might have been on the look-out for a meal. Luckily, a man who was standing near the pilot, on seeing what had happened, rushed to the helm, seized hold of it, and put it hard a-starboard, in time to bring the head of the vessel back again. As they were pulling me up, I saw that the snake was evidently too far gone to do mischief, and so I laid hold of it, and brought it aboard with me, to the horror and surprise of the crew. It measured eight feet in length. As soon as I had got a change of clothes, I killed it, and made a dissection of the head."

Of his climbing propensities, the author relates the following proofs.

"In the winter of 1817-18, I was in Italy with my friend Captain Alexander of the Navy. During our stay in the eternal city, I fell in with my old friend and schoolfellow, Captain Jones. Many a tree we had climbed together in the last century; and, as our nerves were in excellent trim, we mounted to the top of St. Peter's, ascended the cross, and then climbed thirteen feet higher, where we reached the point of the conductor, and left our gloves on it. After this, we visited the castle of St. Angelo, and contrived to get on to the head of the guardian angel, where we stood on one leg. As Captain Alexander and myself were returning over Mount Cenis, I fancied that the baggage had broken loose on the top of the carriage; so I immediately mounted on the wheel to see what was the matter. As bad luck would have it, I came in contact with the window, and smashed the glass: two pieces of the pane, an inch long, penetrated a little above the cap of the left knee, on the inner side, and broke short off. This was at ten o'clock of the night. I put my thumb firmly on the wound, until the captain had brought one of the lamps to bear on it. On seeing the blood flow in a continued stream, and not by jerks, I knew that the artery was safe. Having succeeded in getting out the two pieces of glass with my finger and thumb, I bound the wound up with my cravat. Then, cutting off my coat pocket, I gave it to the captain, and directed him to get it filled with poultice, in a house where we saw a light at a distance. The next day a strong fever came on; so we stopped until it had abated, and then went on again; and stopped again on account of the fever; and again proceeded, until at last we reached Paris—the wound being in a deplorable state."

But we must leave him in it.

The Man without Soul. A Novel. By F. H. Rankin, Esq., Author of the "White Man's Grave," &c. In 2 vols. London, 1838. Bentley.

Called a novel, but lacking the requisites for an interesting or even an amusing fiction, viz. a good story and strongly wrought-out character, we do not deny that there is a good deal of talent shewn in the two volumes before us. As a set of chapters, and not caring for the plot, we can pick forth some clever local descriptions and acute observations; but in attempting to paint human beings, perfect or imperfect, our author utterly fails. We do not find, in the whole book, a single person in whose fate we can take the slightest interest. Not only have we a man without a soul for the hero, but the rest of the *dramatis personæ* share the want, and are, one and all, *sans* heart, *sans* soul, *sans* spirit, *sans* every thing that

gives interest to mortal creatures, either in romance or in reality. To justify our opinions, we quote.

"Artists create not," replied Albert Grey, neither looking at the prospect nor heeding it; 'the finest conceptions of the finest masters are but recollections of realities artfully thrown together—skillfully combined.'"

An absurd Simile.—"There is a racy interest in playing with another's curiosity; in tantalising with the triumphant superiority derived from a knowledge of a secret; in flirting and coquetting with a friend's legitimate desire to learn it, as a cat delights to coquet with the sprightly but uncomfortable mouse, before she finally receives it into the tranquillity and repose of her bosom."

Henry Molyneux is pledged to marry Constance Grey, and we have the two following scenes:—

"He ascended the rude pathway cut over the ledge of rock; one step more, and he would violate the sanctuary of his cousin—would break upon his solitude and his meditation: but again he thought of Constance, and went on. The mossy grotto opened at once full upon his view. He beheld Henry Molyneux by the side of Emily Auget: his arm was encircling her waist; his lip was pressed to her flushed and burning cheek! A faintness crept over Albert Grey; his strength failed; his sight became confused; his eye grew dim; and, for a moment, he leaned for support against the trunk of a friendly tree. He had been unperceived."

To a man of honour, the course to pursue seems plain enough; but "Albert Grey was too deeply occupied in considering in what manner to conduct himself, to attend to the words of Henry Molyneux; and they were unanswered. His first impulse would have caused him to strike spurs into the flanks of his horse, and to shake off at once the obnoxious intruder; but he restrained the impulse. He felt that, however necessary it was for him to teach Henry Molyneux the total revolution which his ancient feelings towards him had undergone, the lesson must be taught in a manner more temperate and dignified." And, to the end of the book, the lesson is never taught.

Surely, the following is overdone:—

"He trod upon a plump terrestrial being. A yell, and a small bite at his boot, warned him of the presence of Emperor; and, at the same moment, he beheld Lady Windermere issue from the *sanctum sanctorum*, partitioned off at the further end of the building as a receptacle for cameos, mosaics, gems, and medallions. Lady Windermere appeared in a state of perturbation, for once too great for concealment. Mrs. Auget was in close attendance, and the author of Emperor's calamity received a welcome which spoke as plainly as welcome can speak, that his coming, under such circumstances, was less agreeable than his absence would have been. 'I trust his misfortune is but slight,' said the penitent, addressing Lady Windermere. 'Oh, I trust so!' answered her ladyship, with a look of infinite distress; and she knelt down upon the Turkey carpet which covered the floor of the Grecian Temple, to fondle the poodle. Mrs. Auget could not sufficiently condole with her ladyship. She, also, knelt down, and fondled as much of the poodle as could possibly be obtained for the purpose; holding the only paw left at liberty by its own mistress between her jewelled hands, and pressing it to her lips; whilst Lady Windermere, who monopolised the remainder of the favourite, covered its head, ears, and lips,

with aristocratic kisses. 'Poor quadruped!' ejaculated Mrs. Auget, between her endearments. 'Darling creature! I fear his feelings have sustained a cruel shock! So accustomed to your ladyship's condescensions and fostering care, an injury, though accidentally inflicted, and physically trifling, must infinitely afflict the dear, refined, sensitive creature's mind!'"

This is natural:—

"Oh! I beg pardon," resumed Mr. Auget. 'If you asked my opinion of the portrait, Mr. Grey, I should pronounce it perfect. If there is a failing, I think you will agree with me, that the nose may be rather too long, and the hair, perhaps, rather too short; perhaps not exactly too short either—only not quite long enough. If the eyes did not stare at one quite so much, as if they wanted to start from their sockets, it might have been more natural. I wish, at all events, he had given Molyneux a little more colour. But, on the whole, it is an admirable likeness—I pronounce it perfect!'"

And this is good:—

"The idea of approaching danger is always peculiarly alarming when the form and manner in which it will come are altogether uncertain. Against open enemies and known perils we may take measures, or, at the least, may fortify ourselves to meet them. But when it is impossible to discover from what quarter the storm will burst, when neither the nature nor the magnitude of the coming peril can be understood, the imagination is apt to embody the uncertainty in the most appalling form it can suggest. This, in all probability, is the true reason why fear of evil is most forcible during the hours of darkness, when the eye, that most useful and diligent sentinel, becomes of no avail; when that to which we are accustomed to trust, no longer knows how to warn."

Dr. Ruschenberger's Voyage round the World. [Second notice.]

PERHAPS, the best review a publication like ours can give of a voyage like this, is to pick out and quote the passages of greatest novelty and interest; letting the intermediate and connecting links alone. For, after all, it does not signify much how a traveller got to a strange country; and, so that we find him there relating strange things, it is quite enough for our curiosity and information. For these reasons, we return at once to the Prince of Siam.

"On one occasion (says Dr. R.) he was asked whether it were possible to procure a white monkey. 'I don't know that—it is a rare animal; I have a white ape.' At this moment he was interrupted, and the conversation took another turn. After a few minutes, though it was night and we were on board the Royal Adelaide, the white ape was brought in. By candle-light it appeared quite white and woolly like a sheep, but in daylight the colour is yellowish. The face, the palms and soles, are black, and the eyes are of a very dark chestnut colour, or what might be termed without impropriety black. It is of the sort designated as the long-armed ape; the arm, from the shoulder to the end of the middle finger of this specimen, measured nineteen inches, and the whole height when erect was twenty-three inches. The animal was for some time alive on board of the Peacock; it was grave, and disposed to sleep a great deal; the stuffed specimen is now in the collection at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. In the event of Momfanoi ascending the throne, great changes will, no doubt, be effected in Siam. Improvements in every branch of useful

industry may be anticipated; education will become more general, and liberal ideas will be diffused; the American missionaries will derive more beneficial results from their labours; Christianity will be established; and, last, though not least to some of the community, the commercial treaty with the United States will be worth a great deal to America. In these things, the prince will, in all probability, be the leader, and the people will follow,—*qualis rex talis grex*—

* For princes are the glass, the school, the book,
Where subjects' eyes do learn, do read, do look.*

We do not imagine that all these will be accomplished, but only believe that an impulse will be given by his example, which, in the course of time, must lead to the result we predict.*

The doctor is a monstrous phrenologist, and, astonishing the natives by his manipulations, gives us details, from the callipers, about the skulls and organs of the Siamese, whom he refers to the Mongol race. The skulls are very small and vertical in the occipital portion, and resemble some of ancient Peruvians from Pachacamac; in which, also, the lateral halves of the head are not symmetrical. This is a curious fact, connecting the human families of Siam and ancient Peru.

"Like all ignorant and uneducated people, they are superstitious. Without referring to a belief in ghosts, witchcraft, lucky and unlucky days, this trait is amusingly observed in their mode of detecting a thief. A gentleman, who has been long a resident at Bangkok, related to me the following anecdote. An individual lost from his apartment two bars of gold. Immediately on missing them, all those persons suspected of the theft were called together, and a conjuror summoned to declare who was the guilty individual. He came provided with several square bars of a metallic appearance, six or seven inches long, and thick as the little finger, which on examination proved to be of a species of clay. He charged each person with the theft, and asked individually whether any among them knew any thing of the gold, and was answered in the negative. He then lighted a small wax candle, and stuck upon each side of it a tical, obtained from the man who had lost the gold, and, muttering an invocation or spell, took a piece of clay, and three times very ceremoniously raised it above his head. Then, measuring it very carefully by the little finger, he broke it into pieces an inch and a half long, and gave to each suspected person three of them, which they were directed to chew as fast as possible, and prove their innocence by spitting, when the mastication was complete. All set to work chewing, and soon all were trying to spit; and, as upon the success of the effort depends the innocence or guilt of the accused, in the opinion of the Siamese, the scene may be readily imagined. In this case there were ten attempting to spit; and, at last, after much labour, all succeeded, except a girl of fifteen, who was finally pronounced guilty; and the conjuror, with the candle and ticals, walked off in triumph. The test by clay is so much in favour, that, upon this ordeal alone, persons are often heavily ironed, and daily flogged, until they confess, or the stolen property be returned. In the present instance, the poor girl received only a promise of such treatment, and probably owes her escape altogether to the proverbial faithlessness of the Siamese to their words."

We pursue our sketchy extracts.

"Instead of looking at the dress of a Siamese

to estimate his rank, it is necessary to cast the eye upon the slave following him, who bears upon a tray the badge which designates his master's rank. Tea-kettles of gold and silver, plain or ornamented, are patents of the highest grades of nobility, and are presented by the king as commissions of office."

What a title would a steam-engine boiler confer!! A Siamese drama, at the house of the minister, might be supposed to be the prototype of a late Adelphi double-monkeyed performance.

"The first scene presented two individuals in close red jackets, which fitted the shape to the hips, where they were joined to short full skirts. They wore masks, and conical caps terminating in a spire two feet high, ornamented with a profusion of tinsel and paint. Besides, they had long metallic-looking nails; in short, they were representing mongrel monkeys. Their first act, on entering upon the stage from a door to the right, was to prostrate themselves before the Phya-si-pi-pat and touch the ground with their heads. Then they enacted a series of antics in the slow time of the minuet, occasionally throwing side somersets rapidly, and again knocking heads. At last they sat down, one on each side of the court, and were succeeded by twelve others, much more gaudily dressed, but in a similar fashion. One half represented ladies, and the other knights; and, if the drama has any influence upon taste in Siam, long finger-nails are considered a mark of great elegance among the beauties of the capital; for those of the actresses were elongated and turned backwards, by metal appendages, at least three inches in length. These knights and ladies ranged themselves in two lines, confronting each other, as in a contra-dance, and, in time to the slow music, assumed various attitudes, some of which were very graceful. They now promenade in circle and then changed places, the knights touching the ladies' hands, with due regard to their long nails, constantly manifesting by gesticulation their all-consuming love, which, however, the ladies were slow to accept. At the end of an hour they took seats *à la Turque* on opposite sides of the stage, to give place to a gallant knight, who, from the energy of his gesture, enacted the part of a challenger. After he had raved his time upon the stage, the ladies and knights again minueted for an hour, and again gave place. A lady now entered, followed by a knight in a black mask, from whose pursuit she was flying. Whenever he approached she screamed and very gracefully eluded his grasp. They disappeared. The minuet of twelve was again performed, and, upon resuming their seats, a lighter female figure than any which had yet appeared, and more gaudily attired, entered, bearing between her fingers a sparkling ball. She was the angel of light. The black mask soon pursued her, but the sparkling ball had talismanic powers, and he quailed before its flashing light, whenever he approached too near. After essaying in vain against the powers of the talisman, the black knight was encountered by the challenger. Both were armed with short swords. After strutting and motioning defiance at each other for half an hour, while the recitative became more squeaking, vociferating, and discordant than ever, and just as we thought their courage had oozed away, they crossed their blades. They made terrible passes at each other, but both were too cunning at fence to be soon overpowered. The challenger fell, and the black knight placed his foot upon the breast of his foe; but he struggled again to his feet, and overthrew the black

mask, leaving the spectators to infer that virtue finally triumphs over vice. * * *

"We were (adds the critic) heartily weary of the three hours' play, long before it was concluded, and at the proper time gladly took leave, and returned as we had come, lighted by torches. On descending into the court, Piadade inquired how I liked the actresses. I thought they acted well, and some of us were not a little surprised to be assured they were all males. Most of the wealthy Siamese nobles entertain a company and a theatre in their own houses, for their private amusement, similar to that just described."

The account of missionary labours is very interesting; but we have not room for it. On the conclusion of the treaty, the Americans turned homeward, with the parchment conveyed to their boat under a white umbrella; and we read on,—

"As we moved along, we saw several toys floating on the stream, which we were told were offerings to the spirits of departed friends. On landing outside of the wall enclosing the palace and town, we were conducted to see a huge white elephant. He was dirty and wild, and, from being yet untamed, is called the mad elephant. Each of his legs was secured to a post driven into the ground, and he was attended by three or four slaves. The irides were white."

White appears to be a much-prized and often sacred colour. In a grand procession, "a band of a dozen men, in red and green uniforms, their cheeks swelled by their efforts, marched onward, closely followed by seven elephants. First came a huge black, fourteen feet high, then a large white, followed by another much smaller, and four spotted elephants of ordinary size. By the side of each walked a keeper, and several slaves bearing silver salvers, loaded with peeled sugar-cane and luscious bananas. The driver sat on the neck of each, in front of the hound, or saddle-cloth, which was gold. Broad hoops of gold embraced each lusty leg, and jewelled rings glittered on the tusks of the white elephants; and from the ears of all of them were suspended tails of beautifully white hair. The pageant wheeled round and halted on one side of the hall of justice. The slaves now set down their salvers before their respective elephants, and we were invited to admire and feed the animals, the possession of which, in the opinion of the Siamese, gives their king pre-eminence above every other monarch in the East. The small elephant is the beauty of her race. She has a soft white skin, a beautiful chestnut-coloured eye, and a most complaisant manner of disposing of sugar-cane and bananas from the hand of the stranger. The other white elephant is a very much larger animal; but the skin is of a yellowish hue. Both are supposed to be animated by the transmigrated souls of Siamese monarchs. The spotted elephants are all large. With the exception of the ears and shoulders, which are speckled rather than spotted, their colour is dark and uniform. The forehead of each animal is painted black, the outline of which is white, and traces the form of a headcloth. The careful keeping and strict attention bestowed on these elephants shew how highly they are prized. The minute examination and admiration of our party gave visible satisfaction to the keepers, as well as to the cringing multitude around."

The temples are described as surpassing in riches and gorgeousness even the imaginative wonders created by Aladdin's lamp. In their

audience of the king, Dr. R. boasts that they were the first foreigners who ever saw his majesty with their shoes on; Mr. Roberts, their leader, refusing to follow the example of Mr. Burney, the Bengal envoy, who, it seems, left his shoes outside, where they were stolen. When this mighty potentate puts any royal questions, we are told, "the secretary makes three salams, and mentions the king's titles before he repeats to the second, and he goes through the same ceremony to the third. The answer begins with three salams from the interpreter, who repeats a string of titles, 'P'hra, Putie, Chukka, Ka, Rap, Si, Kian, Si, Kla, Mom, Kà P'rah Putie Chow,' Mr. Roberts, 'Ka P'hra Ràchà, Tan, Krap, Thun, Hie, Sap, Thi, Fa, La, Ong, Thule, P'hra, Bat,' then follows the answer and three salams."

The expedition proceeded to Cochín China; touching which we are not sure that we must not, in justice to the work, carve out another notice. Meanwhile, we recommend it to readers as being both intelligent and entertaining.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The M. P.'s Wife; and the Lady Geraldine. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1838. Saunders and Otley.

THE M. P.'s Wife is happier in a catching title than in interest of story. It is simply the tale of an M. P. of easy temper, urged by an ambitious wife, till he becomes a House of Commons orator, peer, earl, duke, and premier—dies of the last exertion, as the last straw breaks the camel's back, and his widowed duchess goes distracted. No reader can ever care a farthing for any one of the characters. *The Lady Geraldine* is another melancholy ending stir-about in high life, occupying a volume and a half.

The Literary Remains of S. Taylor Coleridge. Collected and edited by H. Nelson Coleridge. Esq. M. A. Vol. III. 8vo. pp. 422. London, 1838. Pickering.

THE first and second volumes of this work appeared in 1836, and the fourth is announced to finish it. Of the present we can have little to say; for, both in subject and form, it is beyond our province. It consists of Coleridge's notes on various religious books; such as the Common Prayer, Hooker, Donne, Jeremy Taylor, Pilgrim's Progress, &c. &c., and is generally written in a high mystical and metaphysical sentiment. Some parts are eminently pious; in others, questions are raised and discussed of the most abstruse and perplexing nature. The notes on Hackel possess the greatest share of literary and historical curiosity. We have, also, this week, the first of Mr. Gillman's "Life of Coleridge" (in two 8vo. vols.), to which we shall pay our respects next Saturday.

Don Quixote, Parts IX. and X.

MORE than ninety superior embellishments, rich in humour, variety, and information, on Spanish manners and Spanish scenery, appear in the Numbers before us, produced in the same admirable style as their predecessors.

Kindred: a Comedy from the German of Kotzebue, in Five Acts, by Lieut.-Col. Capadose. 8vo. pp. 83. (London, Bull.)—Not being acquainted with the original of this play, all we can say is, that it has the appearance of a faithful translation. The plot is simple. The return of a rich relative from India, pretending to be poor, like the uncle in the "School for Scandal," and trying the hearts of a greater number of kindred, brothers, nephews, sisters, and daughters; who, of course, are either selfish or generously attached. And to the comedy ends, as all comedies do, in the reward of the faithful, and the forgiven disgrace of the sordid.

Prison Scenes; and Narrative of Escape from France, during the late War, by Seacombe Ellison. Pp. 296. (London, Whitaker; Liverpool, Marples.)—A strange story of suffering and adventure during half a dozen

years; and shewing what human nature is capable of going through, not only in the case of Mr. Ellison, but of many of his companions in misfortune.

Mrs. Jameson's Beauties of the Court of Charles II. Part III. (London, Colburn.)—The memoir of Miss Lawson, though almost entirely conjectural, is the most interesting of this Number.

Maternal Instructions on the Rite of Confirmation. Pp. 202. (London, Simpkin and Co.)—A very pious performance.

Thiers' History of the French Revolution, Nos. XXII., XXIII., XXIV., XXV. (London, Bentley.)—One of the most sterling works proceeding in the numbers. Portraits of Louis XVI. and of Moreau and Pichegru, embellish three of them with great effect.

A New System of Scales of Equal Parts, by Charles Holtzapffel. 8vo. (London, Weale.)—This is a profound and curious volume, and one, we should think, of much value to engineers and architects. The productions engraved have all the beauty of fire-works, and shew off the apparatus of the author with singular felicity.

Threepenny Acting Drama. Nos. 21, 22, 23. (London, W. Strange.)—The King's Wager, and 'Tis She! both by Mr. T. Egerton Wilks, are the subjects of these two cheap little dramatic volumes,—the former a Victoria, the latter a St. James's, piece. A good portrait of Mrs. Stirling adorns 'Tis She!

The Young Lady's Friend. By a Lady. Pp. 128. (Glasgow, Symington; London, Whittaker.)—A sensible little book, with much good advice to make good young ladies. *Il traduttore Italiano.* By A. Casella, R. S. G. Pp. 337. (London, Souter.)—A very pleasant and entertaining selection of extracts from Italian prose writers; and rendered useful to Italian students, and students in general, by having difficult sentences, words, and idioms, translated into French and English. A preliminary paper sketches the lives of the authors from whose works the selections are made.

A Letter to the Editor of the Quarterly Review, relative to an Article on the Diary of the Times of George IV. Pp. 15. (Bickers.)—A puff pamphlet, abusing the "Quarterly Review," and trying to keep alive the public curiosity in Lady Charlotte Bury's book, by praises of its morality, disinterestedness, and talent!

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

APRIL 9. Mr. Hamilton, President, in the chair.—Read extracts from various papers. 1. 'On some Heights determined barometrically, in 1837, between Bonah and Kostantinah, by M. de Falbe, Captain in the Danish Royal Navy, late Consul-general at Tunis and at Athens.' Communicated by Sir Grenville Temple, Bart. Among the numerous elevations obtained along the line of route in Northern Africa, it appears that Kalemah was 924 feet; the mountain of Umm el Setas (the highest point reached), 3575 feet; and the Kasbah of Kostantinah, 2300 feet above the sea.—2. 'Extracts from a letter from Mr. Adolph Erman, dated Berlin, March 5, 1838.' "I see by a report, recently published, of one of your meetings [*Lit. Gaz.* No. 1102], that some members doubt the reality of the fact that the soil, in some places of Siberia, does not thaw till a depth of 400 feet from the surface be reached. Permit me to draw your attention to the observations I have made on this subject, recorded in the second volume of my journey round the world, page 248, *et seq.* The well at Yakuzk, a notice of which Admiral Krusenstern has sent you, existed when I was in that town; it was then fifty feet deep; and in plunging my thermometer into the clods of earth, which were dug up before me, and guarding them carefully from the influence of atmospheric temperature, they constantly marked —6° of Reaumur. The latitude of the place, however, is only 62° 1½' N., according to the result of all my observations: a mean temperature, therefore, even lower than that which Mr. Scoresby assigns to the north of Spitzbergen might well surprise me, until I had seen it perfectly established by observations on the temperature of the air, which were made during several consecutive years, and with thermometers compared with my own. I enclose the observations taken three times a day for the year 1827, whence it results that the mean temperature of the atmosphere at

Yakuzk is 5° 9' Reaumur, which agrees very well with the temperature I found near the surface of the ground. I may remark that I have selected a temperate winter, for in 1828, the cold in the month of January was much more severe; the mean temperature then gave, January 1828, at 6 A.M. —38° 3'; 2 P.M. —35° 7'; 9 P.M. —37° 0'; and the mercury did not thaw for three months together! In ordinary years it is only solid for two months. Now, the mean temperature of Yakuzk being —6°, it follows, of course, that if we dig deeper into the earth we must not expect to find the ground thawed, till the increase of heat due to the approach towards the centre amount to 6° of Reaumur. The data we hitherto possessed of the increase of the internal heat of the globe, which have been collected by Mr. Delabèche in his excellent treatise on geology, indicated from 90 to 100 French feet for an increase of 1° of Reaumur. I did not, therefore, expect to find the ground thawed at Yakuzk till a depth of from 500 to 600 French feet (see p. 251 of vol. 2); and if the actual fact of a thaw at the depth of 400 feet has surprised me, it is only because it has occurred too soon, and that it thereby indicates for the strata which composed the ground at Yakuzk, a greater faculty for conducting heat than is possessed by the strata hitherto examined in Europe.—3. 'Notes upon the comparative Geography of the Cilician and Syrian Gates,' by William Ainsworth, Esq. The gulf of Iskenderun is nearly surrounded by mountains. It is bounded to the south by Rhosus, which attains an average elevation of 5000 feet, terminating rather abruptly in the Jebel Kaiserik, and Ràs Khànsir, on the sea, scarcely leaving space for the passage of an army; yet, could this difficulty have been overcome, another presents itself in the Jebel Músil, a more southerly chain, which advances precipitously into the sea, and whose south-western base bears the ruins of, and is cut through by, the galleries of Seleucia in Pieria. To the parallel of Iskenderun, the chain of Rhosus extends east, a little north, where it is separated by a pass from the range of Amanus, which runs from south-west to north-east. This is called the Beilán pass, and is the only one commonly practicable from Cilicia into Syria; near its foot are the ruins of Pagra, overlooking, according to Strabo, the ruin of Antioch, now called El Umk, and on the verge of which is Khàn Khàrámatá, occupied by Ibrahim Pashá's troops, when he carried this pass in his advance into Asia Minor. Near the summit of the pass, but a little to the north-west of the crest, is the modern town of Beilán, esteemed for its fine air and water. Upwards of 500 feet above the town is a longitudinal valley, communicating by a road which passes by the side of the so-called Beilán Mount, with Bayás. Beyond is the almost depopulated Iskenderun, between which and Myrandrus are the ruins of the Castle of Godefroi de Bouillon, and some fortifications in stone. The bay at Iskenderun extends still further west, to the foot of the mountains; and, to reach Bayás by land, the traveller must pursue a circular direction, until he reaches a ruined marble gateway, where the mountain descends in a gentle slope, covered with brushwood, to the sea. A road has been carefully made over this narrow pass, paved throughout, though steep. At sea this gateway presents the appearance of two columns, and is called by sailors, "Jonas's pillars." Beyond these marble gates the plain begins to widen immediately, and on the summit of a hill, about 300 feet high, is the modern Turkish castle of

Merkez, which commands the pass, but it is now dismantled. Two headlands advance into the sea between the Kersús and Bayás; beyond the most northerly is a little gulf with only a few feet water, where are the remains of a pier and tower; close by is a small village, and a modern castellated building stands in the plain commanding the harbour. Between Bayás and the Issus are two villages; the southern Uesler, the northern Kóí Chái, or "Water Village." The Pinarus or Issus flows between the latter and the village of Urzin: it is called the De-lái chái or Mad River; and when we visited it in January 1836, it was about forty-five feet in width on a stony bed: it flows across the plain in a direction a little south of west, coming from the Amanus. About seven miles from the sea, on the western side of this valley, at the foot of a hill, are the ruins of a considerable town, in which may be traced many public buildings, and where an acropolis and aqueduct still exist in some perfection. This is, probably, the town of Nicopolis, which was first called Issus by the Macedonians, in honour of the victory gained there; though Strabo and Ptolemy speak of Issus and Nicopolis as two distinct places. To the west the plain begins to narrow; near the sea, south of Issus, is a tell or mound, called Kará Kóí, composed of black lava pebbles, and having ruins of lava walls on its summit. The hilly country is soon united with the sea by lofty mounds of Plutonic rocks, and the direction of the shore changes to the south-west. In this plain are many ruins of former times: a little brook runs through its centre, and passes by the foot of a round tell, in part artificial, having the remains of fortifications on its top; remnants of forts and arches occur in the plain around. These ruins belonged, probably, to the Castabulum of the Romans. To the north, a pass through the sandstone range is guarded by a gateway and tower of tile-brick ruins of a peculiar character, consisting of two masses of an imperfect obelisklike form. Half up this pass, about 300 feet above the level of the sea, and where the pass is scarcely 500 feet in width, is an arch of elaborate workmanship; polygonal stones fitting with great nicety, arranged in courses, and of the same height, and rather noble dimensions, built of limestone and flanked by walls of angular masses of lava, closely fitted, and of the third era of Cyclopian architecture. The remains of a causeway are also still in existence. These gates are called Kará Kapú, or Black Gate. In discussing the questions of historical geography connected with the country we have just described, one of the most immediate causes of error has been a passage of Strabo, in which he says, "after Mallus; then the Amanian gates with an anchoring station." The Amanian gates may either apply to the Beilán pass, to the gates of Kersús, or to the marble gateway of Sakál Tutan, both near Iskenderin; but there can be no doubt, from another passage (lib. xvi. p. 761), when he says, "Pagre is situated on the road which, traversing Amanus, leads from the Amanian gates into Syria," that one of the last two is meant. Few difficulties present themselves, where there is an accurate knowledge of the position of places, in assigning the localities of what, in historical geography, has often been confusedly described and variously named. It is well known that Cyrus, in the expedition of which so admirable an account has been transmitted to us by Xenophon, led his army by these passes. According to the narrative of this general and historian, Cyrus made from the Pyramus (Eihun) in two days' march, fifteen parasangs,

and arrived at Issus, the last town of Cilicia, near the sea, a large city, rich and well situated, where he stayed three days. "Hence Cyrus made, in one march, five parasangs to the gates of Cilicia and Syria. There were two fortresses, of which the inner, next Cilicia, was occupied by Syenesis with a guard of Cilicians, and the outer, next to Syria, was said to be defended by the king's troops. Between these two fortresses runs a river called Kersus, 100 feet in breadth. The interval between them was three stadia, or 625½ yards, through which it was not possible to force a way,—the pass being narrow, the fortresses reaching down to the sea, and above were inaccessible rocks. In both these fortresses stood the gates." Hence Cyrus proceeded through Syria, and, in one march, made five parasangs to Myriandrus, a city near the sea. It may be observed, that, according to his historian, "In order to gain this pass, Cyrus sent for his ships, that, by landing his heavy-armed men both within and without the gates, they might force their passage through the Syrian gates if defended by the enemy." The next most important texts are those of the historians of Alexander, who also invaded the East by the same road, and there met and conquered the Persian king; conferring sad immortality on the plains of Issus. Q. Curtius (iii. 7) relates that "Alexander having moved and thrown a bridge across the Pyramus, arrived at the city of Mallas;" in two days more he reached Castabulum, which appears to have been at or beyond the Kapú. There he met Parmenio, who had been sent forward to examine the road through the defile (Kará Kapú) which lay between them and Issus. This general, after having made himself master of the passes, left there a sufficient guard, and then captured Issus, whence the barbarians had fled. He then advanced from Issus, dislodged the enemy who occupied the interior heights (Amanus), placed the strong body of troops, and, having hurried back, announced his own success to the king. "Next day," says Arrian, "Alexander advanced to meet Darius and his Persians; and, after surmounting the pass, encamped on the second day at Myriandrus." The omission which occurs here of the march to Issus, renders it doubtful whether the pass alluded to mean that between Mallas and Issus (Kará Kapú), or that between Issus and Myriandrus (Sakál Tutan), but most probably the latter. "By chance," continues the narrative, "on the very same night Alexander arrived at the pass by which Cilicia is entered (this evidently alludes to where Cilicia is entered from Syria—Sakál Tutan), and Darius at the spot called the Amanian gates. Nor did the Persians doubt that the Macedonians had fled, as Issus, captured by them, had been left unguarded." No great importance can be attached to the distance of an enemy's out-post given to Alexander, under circumstances of considerable anxiety, if not alarm; but still the distance will amount to about ten miles, which is not very far from what *a priori* might be supposed to be the position of the outposts of an army occupying the southern bank of the Issus. "Alexander could scarcely believe them, and sent scouts, who ascertained the truth; he then ordered his men to prepare for battle, and marched back at twelve o'clock at night. At break of day they arrived at the narrow pass which they had determined to occupy." Arrian gives the following account of his march at this interval. "Darius crossed the mountain by the pass, called the Amanian gates, marched upon Issus, and thus placed

himself in the rear of Alexander, who was ignorant of his movements. Next day he advanced to Pinarus. When Alexander heard that Darius was in the rear, as he did not think the account credible, he embarked some of the companion troops on board a thirty-oared galley, with orders to examine into the truth of the report. These sailed up in the galley, and, as the sea here forms a curve or bay, they more easily discovered the Persians encamped, and made their report that Darius was at hand, 'or in his hands.' Alexander ordered his troops to refresh themselves; sent a few of the cavalry and archers in the direction of 'the gates,' in order to reconnoitre the road; and, placing himself, as soon as it was night, at the head of his army, set out in order to occupy 'the gates' a second time. About midnight he again made himself master of the pass; and, after carefully stationing sentinels upon the rocks, allowed his army to repose for the remainder of the night, &c." The opening which I have described as occurring in the Amanus, above, or to the east of Bayás, has been viewed by Captain Corry, and also by most modern map-makers, as the pass by which Darius came to Issus; but, if this was the case, it certainly is not that by which he effected his retreat after the battle, and which yet is stated to be the same as that by which he approached from Sochi to Issus; for he would have had to force his way through Alexander's victorious army, which occupied the plain on Pinarus, between Bayás and Issus. Pococke calls it the middle of the three passes into Cilicia. But the rivers which flow into the lake at Antioch are no more avoided by passing from Bayas to Aleppo, than they are by passing from Beilán; and the silence of Xenophon upon this subject remains in the same mystery. It will be seen, then, that many questions of high interest in comparative geography present themselves within a very small extent of territory. There are gates, walls, rivers, and ruins, which have almost every one some association of ancient times connected with them; and to unravel the importance to be attached to each of which has been my endeavour in this essay.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

THE Bishop of Norwich in the chair.—Read a paper on the identity of three described species of acacia, by Dr. Lush. The three species in question are *Acacia Lebbeck*, *A. speciosa*, and *A. sirissa*, which prove to be one and the same species. The tree is abundant about Cairo, and other towns in Egypt, where, however, it is not indigenous, but had been originally imported from the Decan.—Read, also, descriptions of two new genera of *Conifera*, by Professor Don Libr, L.S.—A number of nuts, together with a portion of the pericarpium of the famous Schellies palm (*Lodoicea sechellarum*), were presented by Mr. Harrison, agent for government at the Schellies islands. The fruit of a new variety of the plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*), grown in the conservatory of Sion House, were presented by the Duke of Northumberland. Mr. Anderson exhibited from the Chelsea botanic garden a plant in full flower of the *Bongardia rauwolfii*, a singular genus of the family *Berberideae*.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

SIR C. LEMON in the chair.—Seven fellows were elected into the Society. Two papers were read: the first, entitled, 'On a Strike at the Potteries in Staffordshire,' by Mr. Boyle; the second, 'Report of an Inquiry into the State of the Poor in Miles Platting, Man-

cheater, in 1837, by Mr. Heywood. This communication is entirely composed of local statistics relative to the number of persons in the little district of Miles Platting, their respective avocations (humble enough)—religious sects—educated and uneducated—married and single, and so forth. The paper on the 'Strike at the Potteries,' is also of a local character, but its details are comparatively valuable. The population of the Potteries, in 1836-7, the period of the strike, was 61,000; all of whom were connected with the pottery trade. The processes of the manufacture are performed by manual labour; every branch of the trade is healthy, with the exception of covering the surface of the ware with glaze, called "dipping;" the regular working time is fifty-four hours per week. The working potters earn fully as good, if not better wages than the workmen of any other staple trade in the kingdom, and full employment is afforded, at suitable occupations, for women and children. The average earnings, in regular branches, were, from 21s. to 28s. for men, 9s. to 12s. for women, and 4s. to 6s. for children—the labour being calculated at nine hours per day. The paper, after noticing the naturally quiet and industrious characters of the potters, touches on the unions of the workmen for the purpose of regulating prices; the first of which, it appears, was instituted in 1824. In the following year the hands at a number of manufactories struck for an advance of prices, but the commercial panic of that year frustrated their views. One of the expedients of the union was to commence manufacturing; and, by thus making the surplus hands a source of profit, it was thought a waste of funds would thus be prevented, and, at the same time, the competitors for employment would be checked. It was not so, however; and one of the leading characters in the union experiencing a sad reverse, as the result, denounced such combinations as inefficacious, and ruinous in effect: nearly 3000*l.* was spent by the workmen in propping up the fallacious attempt of 1836-7. In the commencement of the strike we must observe, that a temporary success marked the proceedings of the workmen; the masters, however, opposed them with their own weapons, and triumphed. Ultimately the poor misguided workmen, sensible of their errors, and suffering by them, returned to their work, and shortly all became quiet, if not quite contented.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last, being the last day of Lent Term, Mr A. F. Foster, of Trinity College, was admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts; and Mr W. Winchester, Commoner of Christ Church, to that of Bachelor of Arts.—*Oxford Herald.*

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—Royal Geographical, 9 p.m.; Medical, 8 p.m.; Antiquaries (annual election of officers), 2 to 3 p.m.; Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.
Tuesday.—Zoological, 84 p.m.; Royal Medical and Chirurgical, 84 p.m.; Institute of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.
Wednesday.—Geological, 84 p.m.; Society of Arts, 74 p.m.; Medico-Botanical, 84 p.m.
Thursday.—Royal Society, 84 p.m.; Antiquaries, 8 p.m.; Royal Society of Literature (annual election of officers), 4 p.m.
Friday.—Royal Institution, 84 p.m.
Saturday.—President of the Royal Society's Soirée at Kensington Palace; Westminster Medical, 8 p.m.

FINE ARTS. ADAM AND EVE.

Two rather large pictures, painted by Dubufe, for the late Charles X.; the one representing

the temptation of Adam and Eve, and the other their expulsion from Paradise, are at present exhibiting at Exeter Hall, and are well deserving of a visit. M. Dubufe is a French artist, whose skill, especially in depicting the nude, is well known in this country; and that skill his present subjects have afforded him an ample opportunity of displaying. In the first picture, Eve, reclining by the side of Adam, and prompted by the serpent, is persuading him to taste the forbidden fruit: still, however, all around is beauty and sunshine. In the second picture, they are both undergoing the immediate punishment of their transgression of the divine command. Driven from the Garden of Eden, they are exposed to a violent tempest, from the effects of which Adam is endeavouring to shield his beloved helpmate. The contrast is very striking; and, by the judicious management of the light in the room, both works are seen to great advantage.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

[Fourth notice.]

No. 446. *Interior of a Cattle Shed.* T. S. Cooper.—As well in its details, as in its general character, a most fascinating performance.

No. 411. *On the Dutch Coast, near Landdroest.* E. W. Cooke.—Like the above, a gem in its kind.

No. 492. *A Subject from Bocaccio's Decamerone.* A. G. Woolmer.—Time, sunset; yet, in this gay and brilliant scene, the artist appears to have contrived to detain some of the beams of the great luminary among the gay group in the centre.

No. 474. *Young Bavarians.* Mrs. Soyer.—Painted with truth, simplicity, and perfect individuality of character.

No. 475. *October: Morning Scene at Aylesbury, &c.* A. Montague.—The hue and tone of this painting, and the misty atmosphere which pervades the whole, shew that the artist is well skilled in those evanescent effects in landscape, often seen, but not often so well represented.

No. 384. *A Native of Seringapatam.* S. A. Hart, R.A.—A well-studied and characteristic head, painted with the usual skill of the artist.

No. 391. *Newcastle Pitmen playing at Quoits, from Nature.* H. P. Parker.—We can see no good reason why pitmen playing at quoits should not be as interesting in the eye of the amateur as Dutchmen playing at bowls, when, as in the present instance, they are invested with equal individuality and picturesque qualities.

No. 445. *The Historical Painter.* G. Foggio.—From the quotation, as well as from the treatment of the subject, we conclude this to be at once a censure on the bad taste of the country, and a warning voice to the young aspirant not to waste his time and talent in the pursuit of historic art.

No. 414. *Beach Scene.* J. Stark.—An ever fertile subject for the pencil of the artist, is here seen in one of its most pleasing aspects. The rising cliffs illuminated by a clear atmosphere, the gentle ripple of its waters, and the busy occupants on its shores, give it claims to general interest.

No. 200. *Portrait of a Jew Rabbi.* H. Johnson.—A fine historic head, full of character and clever execution.

No. 207. *The Instructor.* J. Zeitter.—The costume and characters are those of the times when our great-grandmothers might have been under tuition. There is great originality in the style of this performance, and good effect

in the management of the background to throw out the figures.

No. 208. *Castle, Cliff, and Harbour, Scarborough.* J. Tennant.—Another of this artist's striking and singular effects in light and atmosphere.

No. 327. *The Village Inn.* W. Shayer.—The village inn, with its humble cheer and snug comforts, is always associated in the minds of those in "populous cities pent" with pleasurable sensations; and its version in Anglo-Flemish, given by Mr. Shayer, confirms those feelings.

No. 342. *La Retirée.* J. Hurst.—Attractive from its character, as well as from its concentrated and focal-like effect.

Again, in the principal room, we observe, No. 51. *Welsh Peasants.* W. Shayer.—In character and scenery, certainly the most interesting of this artist's able performances.

No. 57. *Study of Willows, New Forest, Hants.* Miss A. G. Nasmyth.—A very spirited and admirable specimen of the fair artist's skill.

No. 76. *Sunrise, from Wengener Alp, Oberland of Berne, Switzerland.* T. Fearnley.—Novel in its character, and true in its effect; for which qualities the scenes and subjects of this artist are, in general, happily distinguished.

No. 70. *After a Storm.* J. W. Allen.—The usual breking of the clouds, after such commotions, is, as well as the general effect, represented with equal truth and skill, and in a style simple and unobtrusive.

The portraiture of the gallery, as we first observed, does great credit to that department of art.

[To be continued.]

Project for a National Gallery, on the Site of Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross. Proposed and designed by Joseph and John Sebastian Gwilt, Architects. (Not published.)

THIS is a very important suggestion, and deserving of the utmost public consideration. The notorious failure and incapacity of the miserable building, at this moment the unfit depository of the National Gallery and the pictures for the annual Royal Academy Exhibition, excite but one universal voice of regret and shame. At one end, its dirty green cabinets are stuffed with huge paintings, impossible to be seen; and, at the other, such accommodation as can be got is being allotted to the up-hanging, in bad lights, of about some one third of the productions of our native school, which have been sent in for the chance of a place. And this is the condition of the Fine Arts, in their highest and most useful branches, the precious *chef-d'œuvres* of past, and the best efforts of modern times, in a country and capital the richest of the world, and pretending to entertain a just appreciation for the sterling value and refining influence of these possessions. Ashantee, with its skull and cross-bone embellishments, could not be more insensible than civilised England, if England allow these things to remain as they now are.

It is to remedy them that the Messrs. Gwilt (the elder well known as an architect of the greatest taste and ability) have put forth this feeler for public opinion. Without entering into the details of their plan, we will say that it is a noble one, and worthy of the nation.

"At the Louvre, the length of the gallery is 1332 feet: doubling this length, without deducting for the loss of windows, 2664 feet would be the result. The gallery in London, misnamed a National Gallery, has, without deducting doors, a total length of 556 feet; but it is not to be

supposed that these two dimensions will afford a just view of their relative accommodation for pictures. The Louvre is capable of receiving large Venetian pictures, which require height; and, as has already been seen, there is no height for Venetian pictures in the English gallery. At the Pinacothek, in the little city of Munich, about 1460 feet linear is provided (after deducting for doorways) for larger pictures, and about 840 feet linear for smaller ones, making in the whole about 2300 feet linear. In the large city of London, 556 feet are all that can be afforded for the same purpose.

In the new design, "the linear measure of the walls, for large pictures, is 2374 feet, and 700 feet for cabinet pictures; so that, in that respect, it would afford more than five times the present accommodation; but, inasmuch as the principal rooms in the proposed scheme are about ten feet higher than those in the present National Gallery, the actual area of wall in the former to that in the latter would be as 7112 to 1112, or nearly sevenfold; a proportion which would seem to promise accommodation for as large a collection as the country might think it expedient to form, and exceeding the area of disposable wall at the Munich Gallery by more than 9000 feet superficial. Thus would two important points be gained—plenty of wall and plenty of light; for, from the situation, the latter may be increased or diminished to any extent."

So much for the internal accommodation of the Gallery, and we now quote a few passages relating to its external architectural features.

"For the surrounding buildings, which want height, the space is greatly out of proportion; and that, further, in a city where the only fuel is coal, and the smoke overpowering, the laying it out with trees and fountains, would soon cause it to present a dingy and desolate appearance, as is the case in all the large squares in London, except those near its western and north-western extremities.

"An enormous vacant area of no utility has been created, which, from the jarring elements that environ it, no art can treat so as to produce a magnificent whole. Surrounded by masses which have no relation to each other, more than they have on the south to the heterogeneous groups of buildings which line Cockspur Street and the Strand end opposite, in which latter the fantastic front of Northumberland House is, for unity of design, and a certain character, superior to all about it, this expanse is, on account of the rising ground in approaching it from Whitehall, entirely wasted, as respects pictorial effect, and presents, moreover, a much wider avenue on that side than the traffic will ever require, not to mention the inconvenience to which pedestrians are subjected in passing from one to the other of the distant sides of the street.

"A building, three hundred and forty feet in length, rising to a height of eighty-one feet (being three feet higher than the banquetting-house at Whitehall), of extreme simplicity in its general form and detail, will, at all events, form a feature to which all the objects within range will be subordinate. These are now all contending for superiority, except the Church of St. Martin. This, as sure of carrying off the prize from them all, has been thrust obliquely into one corner by the different competitors, almost tempting one to say that it had been so treated for the purpose of preventing comparison. A large simple mass, seated in juxtaposition with them, will reduce them to the necessary subjection."

We would say, by all means erect such a National Gallery; and, if you will not pull down the contemptible building now called by that name, or convert it into barracks, try to re-construct the interior, and fit it entirely for the Royal Academy, and make that Academy more of a public body, less of a private corporation.

Nelson monuments, and other tributary honours to the great or the good, might be better combined with a splendid edifice of the kind recommended, than assigned to figure, in comparative insignificance, in the vast space called Trafalgar Square, amidst stunted bushes and sooty shrubs. Earnestly do we hope that this appeal will not be made in vain, but that yet, before it be too late, the government and the country will awake to the expediency of redeeming our national character in this important respect. The King of the French has, within these few months, made Paris an emporium of art, which, even in a sordid view, will cause tens of thousands of pounds to be expended by foreign visitors in that city, whilst it must tend materially to improve the tastes of the people, beautify their manufactures, and refine their manners. Is Great Britain alone, of all the nations of the earth, Bavaria, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Naples, to be blind to these advantages? Heaven forbid! One strong pull, and a pull all together, will set all right, and we shall occupy our proper place in nationality and the Fine Arts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Medical Portrait Gallery. Biographical Memoirs of the most celebrated Physicians, Surgeons, &c. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., &c. Parts I. and II. Fisher, Son, and Co.

A LAUDABLE endeavour to supply a great desideratum in biography, viz. an account, at once professional and popular, of the lives of those eminent persons, among the most valuable members of the community, whose "objects and duties," to use Mr. Pettigrew's eloquent language, "are to contemplate the wonders of creation; to behold them, as exhibited in the intricate structure and extraordinary mechanism of the human frame; to mark the changes which ensue at the various periods of life, and under a variety of circumstances: to render, by a diligent study of these phenomena, nature itself tributary to the comfort and happiness of mankind; to relieve the pains of suffering humanity; to restore the bloom to the cheek of faded beauty; to dispel the gloom of disordered intellect; and to assuage the agonies of expiring nature." Our business here, however, is only with the graphic embellishments of the two parts of this publication which have hitherto appeared. They consist, as we have previously noticed, of a whole-length of "Esculapius," from the celebrated statue in the Louvre; and portraits of "Sir Henry Hallford, Bart. G.C.H.;" "Barnard Siegfried Albinus, M.D.;" and, also, of "Frederic Ruysch, M.D.;" "Albert de Haller, M.D.;" "F.R.S.;" and "Sir Anthony Carlisle, F.R.S.;" all very respectably executed.

MUSIC.

Opera Concert Room.—The second Societa Armonica concert was very attractive; the selection of music admirable, and the execution, from first to last, faultless. Signors Ivanhoff and Tamburini were the great vocalists of the evening, and several encores rewarded their efforts. Mori played a concerto on the violin splendidly. For the next concert, which takes

place on the 30th instant, we are promised Grisi and Lablache.

DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—A new ballet, on Thursday, was so poor as to be condemned by unanimous hissing; notwithstanding, the music is very pleasing.

Drury Lane.—The Easter after-piece here is an extravaganza by Peake, and truly named "illegitimate." It is founded on a noble lord's exploits at Melton; and called, in consequence, *The Meltonians*. The dialogue is very smart and droll; but, towards the conclusion, the affair rather falls off. A new opera on Thursday is too late for our criticism this week.

Covent Garden has, for its Easter spectacle, *Sinbad the Sailor*, dramatised by Mr. Serle, with its full complement of giants, dwarfs, spirits, and enchantments; some exquisite scenery, capital machinery, and lively acting. It is a very amusing melo-drama, and we recommend it strongly to our young holiday-keeping friends.

The Haymarket, also, reopened on Monday, with the *Love Chase*—and, as three of the principal characters in this popular comedy fell into new hands, we must devote a few lines to the merits and demerits of the actors. There can be no doubt Mr. Nesbitt made the part of *Constance* entirely her own; it was, indeed, an admirable piece of acting: there was no fault either in conception or delineation; and to differ but a shade from her, is, in our opinion, sufficient to render any other actress unsuccessful in the character. On Monday, if Miss Elphinstone (evidently a serious, if not a tragic actress) failed in making a very favourable impression, it is but fair to say, she displayed talent enough to warrant our thinking she will, in more grave parts, prove an acquisition to this company. Miss Cooper, likewise new to these boards, is a gentle and pleasing young actress, and imparted much interest to the part of *Lydia*, by her earnest and innocent manner rather than by any striking demonstration of power: she promises well. Mrs. Glover, in a smart prologue, written by Mr. C. Dance, and spoken in unaffected agitation, alluded to her late accident, and claimed the kindness of the audience for her son, Mr. Edmund Glover, who played *Master Waller* very fairly. The house has been nicely adorned, and is agreeably lighted by wax candles.

Adelphi.—Here the *Groves of Blarney*, dramatised by Mrs. S. C. Hall from one of her own characteristic tales, was the reopening piece; a good Irish story, with Power for its hero, and Mr. Yates for one of its heroines. This alone is enough for success; and had the rest of the characters been equally well cast, its triumph might have been complete. The dialogue is flowing and characteristic; many of the situations dramatic, and the scenery good. Where, then, is the fault? Justice compels us to say, in the acting. True, nothing can be more touchingly natural, in combination with genuine humour, than Power's *Connor O'Gorman*, nothing richer than Yates's *Mable Griffith*. Wilkinson, also, is amusing. But here we must stop: a sweet character Mrs. Yates might have played with advantage to both herself and the author, is intrusted to Miss A. Taylor; a modest and rising young actress, but not yet possessing sufficient confidence or knowledge of the stage for such a part. Miss Shaw, also, wants something of life and spirit in *Flora Russell*, and O. Smith is made a young lover; a personation

quite unsuited to him. Spite of these faults, the piece was announced for repetition amidst much applause, and on Wednesday, when we paid a second visit, the house was crowded. The scenery, we should mention, is very pretty.

PERILOUS BLARNEY.

Which, as well as *Alleen Macournen*, is beautifully set to music by Mr. Alex. Roche.

"Oh, when a young bachelor woo's a young maid,
Who's eager to go, and yet willing to stay—
She sighs, and she blushes, and looks half afraid,
But loses no word that her lover can say.
What is it she hears but the blarney—
The blarney—the blarney—
Oh, a perilous thing is the blarney!

To all that he tells her she gives no reply,
Or murmurs and whispers, so gentle and low—
And though he has ask'd her when nobody's by,
She dare not say 'yes'—and she cannot say 'no.'
She knows what she hears is the blarney—
The blarney—the blarney—
Oh, a perilous thing is the blarney!

But people get used to a perilous thing,
And fancy the sweet words of lovers are true—
So, let all their blarney be passed through a ring,
The charm will prevent all the ill it can do;
And maids have no fear of the blarney—
The blarney—the blarney—
Or the peril that lies in the blarney."

St. James's.—Mrs. Honey, Miss J. Mordaunt, Miss Williams, Miss Lee, Mrs. F. Mathews, and Mr. Oxberry, have been added to the company. The theatre opened with three new pieces: *My Album*, which was less successful than Mr. Bayley's pieces usually are; *The Brothers*, in which Mrs. Stirling plays the two parts of a cornet and a student with great spirit; Mrs. F. Mathews (in our opinion, one of the best actresses of low comedy on the stage), a waiting-maid; and Oxberry, a valet: both with much humour. Miss J. Mordaunt looks prettily, and plays very fairly in her slight part. *Hero and Leander* is a gorgeous spectacle, well got up, and well acted. It is one of the best mythological things we have seen; and comes nearer *Midas* than any burlesque since that day. The ladies (including *Leander*, Mrs. Honey) look charmingly; and there is much comic humour throughout. Wright is very droll in the little bit he has to do.—Braham, also, as *Tom Tug*, in the *Waterman*, is no small attraction,—singing as delightfully as ever his old and favourite songs—"The Bay of Biscay, O!" &c. &c.

Olympic.—Mr. Planché has seized the occasion of Madame Vestris' intended trip across the Atlantic to write what is expressively designated in the language of the bills, "an occasional allegorical valedictory burletta, called the *Drama's Levee, or a Dream of the Future suggested by the Dream of the Past*." It met with eminent success on Monday; and is full of happy allusions to the present state of the drama, and only hits hard where censure is well merited. The applause when Mrs. Orger, who represents the *Drama* in the allegory, speaks in praise of the exertions of the lessee of Covent Garden to uphold the character of the legitimate, was loud and enthusiastic. The fair lessee, who appears as *Praise*, "a great friend of the drama," sings several parodies upon well-known subjects; and winds up with a valedictory address to the audience, which was rather overacted, but which was applauded vehemently. The scenery and dresses are appropriate and excellent. There was another novelty on Thursday, which we have not seen.

Strand.—Hammond has made a very fair start at the Strand. He opened with the *Pickwickians*, improved, and the *Fitzpatrick's*, new: both were well received. He still numbers most of the favourites of last season, and bids fair to command success, by humour, laughter, and clever burlesque.

Astley's was crowded outside by four o'clock, and the fun of seeing the exhausted fellows tumbled out of the passages, over the heads of the mob, was most ludicrous. Inside, we hear the entertainments were quite *comme il faut*.

The Surrey is fitted up beautifully, and some naval entertainments cleverly acted.

The Victoria has some grand tragic novelties: the *Pavilion*, some of the late *Adelphi* pieces.

Colosseum.—This popular place also commenced its evening entertainments on Monday. Being under cover is an attraction in such terrible weather; and the amusements provided, including the pretty Welsh songs of Mr. and Mrs. Caulfield, and the clever acting of Mr. Wild and Mrs. Selby, in monopolylogues, each playing many parts, are well deserving a visit.

SIGHTS OF LONDON.

EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT ARMOUR.

THE exhibition of Gothic and other armour, opened this week in Grosvenor Street, is one of the most brilliant and interesting we have ever seen, and, for connoisseurs and artists, possesses attractions of the highest order. The principal portion of it consists of the collection of the illustrious House of Ferrara; but there is also a very curious series of fire-arms from the famous gun-manufactory of Liege, where several generations of ingenious artisans of one family carried it on for a great length of time. To these rich stores have been added, in a hall delightfully fitted up, many superb and remarkable specimens of German, Italian, and French armour; displaying every variety of form and ornament, and being altogether a beautiful and instructive assemblage of the treasures of bygone times, when so much of taste and luxury was expended on such articles. Whoever of wealth and rank has a mansion to decorate, will here find splendid means and models for that purpose; and whoever desires better to understand the history of the middle ages,—the Crusades, the wars of Europe, and the adventures of knights and heroes,—will do well to read the comment upon them in these striking panoplies and weapons for the defence or the destruction of man. Some of the suits of armour, especially that of Alphonso II., the magnificent Duke of Ferrara, are extraordinary for the immense labours of art bestowed upon them; whilst others, though more rude, are not less worthy of note, for their examples of engraving, gilding, embazonry, embossing, chasing, and mechanism of every kind. Two banners of Ferrara, in perfect preservation, are, we should imagine, unique; but it is impossible for us to go into particulars, and all we shall say is, "See this exhibition."

Panorama of St. Sebastian.—Though upon a small scale, we are assured by persons well acquainted with the country and the circumstances, that this is a very accurate picture of the *locale*, and of the action of the 5th of May, 1836, between the Christino and Carlist forces. The view was taken on the spot by Col. Claudius Shaw, and the panorama painted by Lambert. It is full of interest, and affords a complete idea of a battle field in which a somewhat irregular engagement is carried on. Chappel Gorris and light troops advancing or retreating, forts, redoubts, and steamers, covering the march of troops; skirmishes and the carrying off of the wounded; the commander and his staff; Spanish peasants and camp followers in groups, and variously employed (the latter particularly), are all represented with truth and effect; and with the finely diversified face of

the country, its waters and mountains, form altogether a sight to gratify visitors in holiday times.

Great Carriage.—Among the present *Sights of London*, we have this week paid a visit to the immense Travelling Carriage now exhibiting at Knightsbridge. Externally, it has the appearance of a caravan, such as one has seen at fairs; but its windows are higher, so that even a person on horseback could not peep in, and the wheels, springs, and under works, of a superior construction. Entering from behind, you come into an ante-room five feet long and nine wide, the width of the machine. Another door leads into the main apartment, a light, airy, and handsome cabin, twenty feet in length, and nine in height and breadth. It is fitted up in excellent style, with couches, chairs, sofas, pictures, corner-cupboards, a stove, and all the appurtenances of a gay and convenient saloon, capable of accommodating a dozen people. It is, besides, well ventilated, and of agreeable warmth; and, by an ingenious arrangement, the motion is made longitudinal, rather than lateral; so that, when on a rough, jolting road, every thing would swing in that direction, and not flap laterally, with noise and clatter. The whole weight is two tons; and the machine can easily be drawn at the rate of six miles an hour by two horses. In short, it is a travelling house; and, for pic-nic expeditions, the most perfect thing ever contrived. We should not be at all surprised, when the budget comes out, to learn that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had charged it with the house and window-tax, besides the duties on horses and carriages; and then, when such travelling conveniences become common on roads and railroads (and how admirable, for the conveyance of families or invalids, will they be in the latter way), what an increase of the revenue may be calculated upon! —the malt-tax may be taken off.

VARIETIES.

The old Spanish Painters.—A notice of M. le Baron Taylor, and of the Spanish pictures purchased by him by the king's orders, has been published in Paris. The extensive and successful researches of the baron, as a lover of literature and the fine arts, are well known. His reputation induced Louis Philippe to deposit in his hands a million of francs, for the purpose of procuring, in Spain, some of the best productions of the celebrated painters of that country. The baron, after a very adventurous journey, returned to Paris with nearly four hundred and fifty of the finest works of the three Spanish schools (Seville, Valencia, and Madrid), which have since been placed in the Louvre. This is, indeed, the way to form a "National Gallery!"

A Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, in London, was commenced in 1836, and is now taking active measures to extend its usefulness. By granting rewards for early exertion, by examining and reporting upon the best inventions for escape, by increasing the facilities of application of such engines in cases of danger throughout the metropolis, and by other means, we think it evident that this association may be eminently useful in the preservation of human life, and that it well deserves the public patronage. Notwithstanding the improved organisation of the fire brigade and the police; and notwithstanding the interests of Insurance Companies, there can be no doubt but much more might still be done in this humane cause, by directing intelligence and zeal to a general system, applicable to these too common and dreadful emergencies.

The Duchess of Kent.—A pen-and-ink portrait of H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, by M. Minasi, has been shewn to us. It is a very beautiful and most elaborate work; with so much of fine artistlike feeling in it, that it is almost impossible to believe it has been produced by such means. We are not very competent judges of the likeness; but, from the praise bestowed on it at court, we presume it to be excellent.

North-West Passage.—A long article in the "Morning Chronicle" gives a detailed account of the achievement of the north-west passage, by some natives of this country.

The Battle of Arbelia, already noticed by us, together with some extraordinary works in pen and ink, have been opened, under the generous auspices of Prince Esterhazy, for the benefit of the sufferers from the late destructive inundations of the Danube. The claims of art and benevolence are alike strong.

A tolerable Bull.—An Irish critic, speaking of the *Easter Monday* pieces, said they were all very successful, as he had the accounts of them in the *Sunday papers*. On the laugh at this escape, he hastily corrected himself, and exclaimed, "Oh! but it is quite true; for don't you know some of the *Sunday papers* are published on the *Saturday night*?"

Custom House Intelligence.—A week ago, an air-tight greenhouse from India, with some curious plants, was inspected at the Custom House, by breaking the glass, and, of course, utterly destroying the exotics. A parallel case happened to a noble lord, who brought a choice missal from Italy, which the Custom House officer, in spite of the assurances of his servant, declared to be an oil-painting; and, to prove that it was so, and chargeable with duty, he spit on his fingers and smeared it all over, rubbing the value completely out. Both facts.

The Camden Society.—A laudable institution has just been formed under this title, the object of which is "to perpetuate, and render accessible, whatever is valuable, but at present little known, amongst the materials for the civil, ecclesiastical, or literary history of the United Kingdom; by the publication of historical documents, letters, ancient poems, and whatever else lies within the compass of the objects of the Society, in the most convenient form, and at the least possible expense, that are consistent with the production of useful volumes." Of early historical and literary remains hitherto inedited, as well as of productions of great rarity and importance for reprinting, a multitude present themselves at once to the notice of the Society; and we gather, from a list in the prospectus, that several ancient curiosities are already in hand. Among these are—

A contemporary Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of King Richard II., from an unique MS. at Cambridge.—A contemporary Narrative (in English) of the Arrival of Edward IV. in England, A.D. 1471, and his final Recovery of the Kingdom from Henry VI.—"Kynge Johan," an English Play, in two Parts, by John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, probably written and acted in the reign of Edward VI., forming a connecting link, hitherto wanted, between Moralities and Historical Plays, from the Author's own MS. In the possession of the Duke of Devonshire.—The Latin Fables and Stories of Odo de Credito, composed in the twelfth century.—The Early English Songs of the Harl. MS. No. 2552, of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth centuries.—A Collection of Contemporary Latin Songs on the principal Events of the Expedition of Edward III. into Scotland.—A Latin Poem of the end of the twelfth century, entitled "De Rebus Hibernie Admirandis."

An efficient council, with Lord Francis Egerton as president, has been appointed to direct the affairs of the Society, and a considerable number of members enrolled, amongst whom we see the names of the Duke of Devonshire,

Lords Carlisle, Aberdeen, Holland, and Langdale, Sir R. Peel, Bishop of Lichfield, and many men of literary note. The subscription is only a pound annually; and the subscriber is entitled to a copy of every work published. The plan has our most hearty approbation; and well do we like the name, supported as it is by the muse of Spenser ("Ruines of Time.")

"Camden, the Nourice of Antiquitie,
And lanterne unto late succeeding age,
To see the light of simple veritie
Buried in ruines (through the great outrage
Of her owne people led with warlike rage);
Camden! though Time all monuments obscure,
Yet thy labours ever shall endure."

Let us emulate this with all the power and industry of a great association; and many a treasure now buried in oblivious repositories will see the light, and do vast service to the cause of literature.

The Art Union.—This Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts laid out 390*l.* on the purchase of pictures in 1836-7. A new feature has this year been introduced, as expounded in the following article:—"The plan of the Society comprehends the annual purchase of works of art, for distribution by lot amongst its members; and the engraving a picture in each year, exclusively for the Society; to one impression of which every subscriber is entitled for each guinea subscribed, in addition to his chance of obtaining an original work of art by the result of the allotment. This is, we think, a very attractive improvement, and one likely greatly to increase the number of subscribers; for, after all, the desire to promote the fine arts may be stimulated by the possession of some slight memorial, such as a year engraving, of our patronage."

Floricultural Show.—The first flower-show of this season, by the Royal South London Floricultural Society, took place at Kennington, on Thursday, when the room was filled with brilliant flowers, and scented by the sweetest odours. On looking round, one wondered that Flora could have decked herself with so much splendour through the rigours of so severe a season; and the exhibition was, indeed, a striking proof of what could be done for nature with the assistance of art and skill. The auriculars were very fine, and many medals were adjudged to their growers. Some heaths were also singularly beautiful; and hyacinths, polyanthes, heartsease, &c. &c. were abundant and various, in freshness and bloom. Among other plants were camellias of extraordinary size, and covered with rich blossoms; erubras, geraniums, orcheas, cactuses, and a number of rare exotics, some fragile and gracefully trained, others laden with blossoms of every hue and form. Among the specimens was a remarkable one of the papyrus, a production we had never seen before. Fruits and vegetables were also exhibited; and the whole afforded a very great treat to the numerous spectators attracted by the occasion. Among the successful competitors, who obtained silver medals, we observed the names of Dickson, Hill, Fairbairn, Rogers, nurserymen; Mr. J. Bright, Mr. Naylor, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Lake, Mr. Alnutt, amateurs; and Lutman, Harding, Sadler, Attlee, Conway, gentlemen's gardeners.

Oriental Translation Fund.—The Rev. James Reynolds has been elected secretary to this institution, in the room of Captain Harkness, who has resigned in consequence of ill health.

Wisdom of our Ancestors.—In the last illness of Charles II. (a fit of apoplexy), one of the prescriptions was signed by no less than fourteen physicians; and one of the articles prescribed was, "twenty-five drops of the spirit

drawn from human skulls!"—*Medical Portrait Gallery.*

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

In the Press.
The Doctrine of the Sacrament, as exhibited in several Treatises first published in the Remains of Alexander Knox, Esq.—The Confessions of Adalbert, from the German of Dr. F. Thierheim, Chaplain to the King of Prussia, &c. &c.—Kidd's Man of the World's Pocket Library, illustrated with wood engravings.—Kidd's Collections, Recollections, and Originals, with engravings.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS. (Forthnight.)

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. M.'s Island Queen would, we dare say, sing extremely well; but it has poetical imperfections which prevent publication.

We are not certain, but think the Mountain Memories did reach us.

The reclamation by "Honestas" upon the furious tirades against Mr. Roby's "Tour in Belgium," &c. is perfectly just; but we have expressed our favourable opinion of the volumes, and, however strong may be our correspondent's grounds, it is not for us to impute vindictive or corrupt motives to others.

* These are in the press.—Ed. L. G.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION,

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The Gallery, for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists, is open daily, from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening.

Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s.
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TITIAN'S VENUS, the delight of every beholder, and confessedly, by all writers on the subject, the *chef-d'œuvre* of art, is still in view at St. James's Palace, 58 Paul Mall, opposite the entrance to Marlborough House.

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THE GENERAL ANNIVERSARY

MEETING of the ROYAL SOCIETY of LITERATURE, for the Election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers, for the ensuing Year, will be held on Thursday, the 28th instant, at the Society's House, 4 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square.

The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock precisely.
RICHARD CATTERMOLE, Secretary.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The next Meeting will be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the Week commencing Monday, August 30th.
The Members of the General Committee will meet on the preceding Saturday.

JAMES YATES, Secretary to the Council.
JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer.
London, April 10, 1860.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Senior Department.—The Classes in Theology, the Classics, Mathematics, English Literature, and History, and of the superintendence of the Principal, and Professors of the Rev. T. G. Hall, R. W. Brown, and T. Dale, will be re-opened on Tuesday, the 4th instant.

The Classes for Private Instruction in Hebrew, the Oriental, and other Foreign Languages, will also be resumed.
Junior Department.—The Classes in the School will be re-opened on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at eight o'clock.

H. J. ROSE, B.D., Principal.
N.B. Chambers are provided for students in the Senior or Medical Department as are desirous of residing in the College.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership late subsisting between JAMES HENRY VIZETELLY, ROBERT EDWARD BRANSTON, and GEORGE WHITEHEAD, of 76 Fleet Street, in the City of London, Printers, Publishers, and Engravers, under the Style or Firm of Vizetelly, Branston, and Company, having been determined and dissolved, so far as regarded the said James Henry Vizetelly, by his decease, which took place on or about the 1st day of February now last past, has this day been dissolved, so far as regards the said Robert Edward Branston and George Whitehead as such surviving partners, by mutual consent; and that the said business will hereafter be carried on in all its branches upon the same premises, under the firm of "WHITEHEAD and COMPANY," And all parties indebted to the late Firm are requested to pay the amount of their debts to the receipt of the said George Whitehead, and in no other manner, and to whom all persons having any demand on the late partnership are requested to send particulars of their claims. Dated this Twenty-second day of March, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight.

Witness,
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SION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

No. 70 of this Series, containing Ireland, in Two Parts, will be published at the Office of the Society, No. 39 Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

14th April, 1860.
THOMAS COATES, Secretary.

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LIBRARIANS.—To be disposed of, a Business in the above line, to which is attached a Circulating Library. This Business has been established upwards of half a century in a City in the West of England; the connection is of a first-rate description, and in full work, and offers advantage rarely met with. The most satisfactory reasons will be given for the present proprietor retiring, and references of the first respectability required.

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